CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.] Charlotte, (N. C.) December 9, 1836. [NO. 323.

T. J. Hollon, *Proprietor and Publisher.*

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.

Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.

A failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of the year, will be considered as a new engagement.

☞Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

NOVEMBER, 1836.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.
2 Friday,	7	5 4 59	
3 Saturday,	7	6 4 58	*For December, 1836.*
4 Sunday,	7	9 4 51	h. m.
5 Monday,	7	10 4 50	Last 1 3 9 morn.
6 Tuesday,	7	10 4 50	New 8 7 20 even.
7 Wednesday	7	10 4 50	First 14 11 12 even.
8 Thursday,	7	11 4 49	Full 22 6 53 morn.

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE—DECEMBER 1

Brandy, Peach,	50 a 60	Iron,	5½ a 6
do. Apple,	40 a 42	Molasses,	45 a 50
Bacon,	16 a 17	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Beeswax,	25 a	Sugar, brown,	10½ a 12½
Bale Rope,	10 a 12	Loaf,	18 a 20
Coffee,	12½ a 14	Lump,	15 a
Cotton,	14½ a 16½	Salt,	60 a 90
do Bagging,	20 a 25	Tobacco, leaf,	5½ a 6
Corn,	60 a 65	Tallow,	9 a 10
Flaxseed,	90 a	Wheat,	130 a 140
Flour,	8½ a 9½	Whiskey,	37½ a 40
Feathers,	45 a	Wool,	20 a 25

CHERAW—NOVEMBER 29.

Bacon,	41 a 15	Iron,	5 a 6½
Beeswax,	19 a 21	Molasses,	45 a 55
Bagging,	19 a 23	Oats,	40 a 50
Bale Rope,	12 a 14	Rice,	4 a 5
Coffee,	12½ a 16	Sugar,	12½ a 15
Cotton,	15½ a 16½	Salt, in sacks,	3 a 00
Corn,	70 a 75	do bush.	87
Flour from wagg.	8 a	Tallow,	10 a 12½
Feathers,	40 a 42	Tobacco, manf.	10 a 15

Cotton—The receipts during the past week, were 762 bales, which sold at prices from 15½ to 17½. Principally at 16½. It will be seen that we have lowered our quotation. Unfavorable news from the Liverpool market has caused a decline here of from a cent to a cent and a quarter.—*Gaz.*

COLUMBIA—NOVEMBER 26.

Beeswax,	12½ a 14	Molasses, Cuba,	43 a 56½
Bacon, round,	20 a 22	do Orleans,	60 a 62½
Bale Rope,	12½ a 13	Salt, in sacks,	3½ a 3¾
Bagging, hemp,	20 a 25	do in bulk,	75
do tow,	00 a 00	Sugar, loaf,	18 a 25
Cotton,	12½ a 17½	do brown,	13 a 15
Coffee,	15 a 17	do Orleans,	13 a 15
Corn,	87½ a 91	do St. Croix,	13 a 15
Flour, country,	10 a 11	do Havana,	16 a 18
Iron, Sweden,	6 a 7	Tallow,	10 a 15
do English,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	45 a 50

CHARLESTON—NOVEMBER 26.

Apple Brandy,	37 a 40	Mackerel, No. 1,	10½ a 0
Bacon,	10 a 12	do No. 2,	9½ a 0
do Hams,	17 a 19	do No. 3,	7 a 0
Butter,	12½ a 20	Nails, cut,	6 a 0
Bagging,	20 a 24	Oats,	45 a 50
Bale Rope,	11 a 13	Rice, prime,	3½ a 3¾
Beeswax,	18 a 19	do inferior,	2½ a 3½
Cotton, upland,	13½ a 19½	Salt, in sacks,	1½ a 2
Coffee, prime,	14 a 14	do in bulk,	37
do inferior,	11 a 13½	do T. Island,	50
Corn,	1 a 00	Sugar, Havana,	13 a 14
Cognac Brandy,	1½ a 2	do loaf,	16 a 20
do	97 a 11	do brown,	10 a 10½
Holland Gin,	1 a 1½	do St. Croix,	8½ a 10
Iron, Russian,	5 a 5	do Jamaica,	14 a 15
do Swedes,	5 a 5	do N. Orleans	8 a 12
Lard,	20 a 23	Teas,	1 a 1½
Molasses, Cuba,	40 a 44	Tallow, Carolina,	8 a 10
do Orleans,	50 a 52	Whiskey,	36 a 37

Negro Hiring.

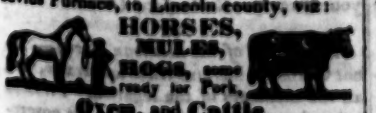
I WILL hire out to the best bidder, for the term of one year, at the Plantation of the late Eli Springs, deceased, on Saturday the 31st of December next, all the Negroes belonging to the Minor Heirs of said deceased, and will at the same time sell some Corn.

JOHN SPRINGS, Guardian.

Nov. 29, 1836. 22-3w

☞ NOTICE. ☜

ON the 15th day of December, 1836, we will expose to Public Sale, all the Perishable Property of Gen. Joseph Graham, dec'd., at his late residence near Vesuvius Furnace, in Lincoln county, viz:



HORSES, MULES, HOGS, some ready for Pork,

Oxen, and Cattle,

and a great variety of other valuable property, such as

Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, &c.

The terms will be a credit, and made known on the day of sale.

Upwards of

40 Likely Negroes

to be hired at the same time and place, until the 15th day of March, 1837.

Due attendance by

JNO. D. GRAHAM. }
M. W. ALEXANDER, } *Admrs.*

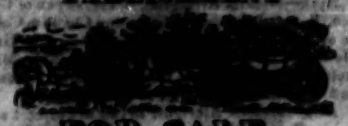
Nov. 23d, 1836. 12-3

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate, are required to make immediate payment; and those having claims and demands against the estate will present them forthwith to

J. D. G.
M. W. A.

Military EXECUTIONS for Sale at this OFFICE.

CARRIAGE-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT



FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to leave this place, offers for sale his House and Lot, situated South of the Jail, on Main-street, on which, besides the dwelling house, is a large and well arranged WOOD SHOP suitable to carry on the Coach Making Business, with Sheltering attached to it, and Blacksmith Shop, together with all necessary out-buildings, some of which are entirely new, suitable for a family; and last tho' not least, there is a never-failing Well of excellent water on the lot convenient to the house.

And he will proceed to sell at Public Auction, on Monday, the 26th day of December next, a quantity of finished work in his line, consisting in part, of **2 Gigs** and harness, **1 Sulkey**

1 Jumper, one second-hand **Wagon & 1 Barouche** and harness, if not previously sold.

—ALSO—

My stock of LUMBER, consisting of Ash plank, some Pine and Poplar, and 12 or 1500 choice river botton Oak Spokes.

—ALSO—

TOOLS of every description,—Wood Shop and two sets Smith Shop Tools, of an excellent quality, together with

Household & Kitchen Furniture,

some bedding and bedsteads,

One Horse,
One Cow and Calf,

and a number of articles not enumerated.

Taking into consideration the very advantageous situation of this Valuable Establishment, he is fully justifiable in saying to the public, and to such in particular, who wish to purchase Town Property of this kind, to give him a call soon, as a bargain may be given, and a private sale preferred for the house and lot—good and sufficient title given thereon.

Terms of sale made known on the day of sale.

NATHAN BROWN.

Charlotte, Nov. 28, 1836. 12-3

To Contractors.

THE undersigned being appointed by the County Court, as Commissioners, to build a bridge across McDowell's Creek, on the road leading from Charlotte to Beaty's Ford, will offer at the site on the 21st of December next, the Contract to the lowest bidder. Further particulars made known on that day.

ANDREW BARRY, Sen. }
PATRICK J. WILSON. } *Commissioners.*
ADAM B. DAVIDSON. }

Hopewell, Nov. 23, 1836. 3w

Valuable Negroes for Sale.

AGREEABLE to an order of the County Court of Mecklenburg, I will sell on Monday the 26th day of December next, at the Courthouse in Charlotte,

SIX LIKELY NEGROES,

belonging to the estate of John McCord, dec'd. on a credit of twelve months.

JOHN D. SMITH, Adm'r.

Nov. 25, 1836. 22-4w

30 NEGROES FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 20th of December next, I shall sell, at the residence of the late Robert W. Smith, on Rocky River, the following articles, viz:

HORSES, MULES, Stock of Cattle & Hogs,

Provender of various kinds,
One Carriage, Three or Four Wagons,
Farming Tools,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
Crop of COTTON, Baled, &c. &c.

—ALSO, ABOUT—

30 NEGROES,

unusually likely, consisting of *Men, Boys, Women and Children*, among which are some first rate field hands. Said property belonging to the estate of said Robert W. Smith, dec'd.

A credit of 12 months will be given, with bond and approved security.

Sale to continue from day to day, until all is sold.

WM. F. PHIFER, *Executor.*

Nov. 28, 1836. 2w

All persons indebted to said estate, will make payment as soon as convenient; and all those having claims will present them properly authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

WM. F. PHIFER, *Executor.*

Cabarrus County, Nov. 28th, 1836.

Legislature of North-Carolina.

SENATE.

Wednesday Nov. 20.

Mr. Carson presented the following Resolutions, which were read and ordered to lie on the table:

Resolved, that it is expedient for the State of North-Carolina to accept such portion of the Surplus Revenue of the Federal Government, as may, on division, fall to her share, according to an Act of Congress passed at the last Session, entitled "An Act to regulate the Deposites of the Public Money."

Resolved, that a joint Committee, of five on the part of each House, be appointed to draft a bill for the acceptance of our [illegible] of said Surplus Revenue, and for its safe [illegible] when paid over to the State.

Resolved, that so much of the Governor's Message, as relates to the subject, and all accompanying papers, be referred to said Committee.

Mr. Gudger presented the following Resolution:

Resolved, that a Message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing to appoint a joint Select Committee, of five on the part of each House, to take under consideration the subject of the Cherokee Lands; and that so much of the Governor's Message, as relates to this subject, together with all the accompanying papers, be referred to said Committee.

Read and adopted; and the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Joshua G. Swift, the member representing the county of Washington, and J. T. Granberry, from Perquimons, appeared, and were qualified.

The House proceeded to vote for one Engrossing Clerk, and James J. Thomas was elected.

Received from His Excellency, Governor Spaight, by his private Secretary, Mr. Thomas B. Haywood, the following Communication:

To the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina.

GENTLEMEN: In meeting you, it is a subject of gratulation to state, that though the productions of the soil have not been so abundant as in former years, yet the increased value of the fruits of Agriculture afford such ample remuneration to labor, as to give unexampled prosperity to the country, and to stimulate the enterprize of our citizens. To you, the first Legislature convened under the amended Constitution, the expression of satisfaction at the termination of the agitating question, which has heretofore disturbed our councils and made us a divided people, is both just and proper. It is hoped that, with the adjustment of the question of the ratio of representation, all the differences, antipathies, and dislikes, if not hatred, arising from its agitation, will terminate. It would, perhaps, be too sanguine in us to expect that in a short space of time, the feelings which years had produced would be obliterated. It would show a want of experience, a want of knowledge of human passions, to entertain the expectation, that hatred or dislike could immediately be succeeded by love and affection. Years may roll round, and it may be that this generation will have to pass away, before these differences and feelings will be as things that have been—belonging not to the present, but the past history of the State. Though it is expected you will reflect the feelings of your constituents, yet by your example and conduct you can act upon them. To you therefore is directed the attention of the citizens of the State; and upon you, in a considerable degree, depends whether the hopes of the Patriot be gratified, or his fears realized.

In making this, my first communication to you, I must call your attention, as of primary importance, to our Judiciary System. That it has defects, no one can deny. Some, if not all, of the Circuits are too large, requiring great mental and bodily labor in the Judges holding the Courts, and allowing too little time to do the business before these tribunals. The convenience of the people and a regard to justice, require that some alterations should be made—whether a new arrangement of those now existing, or the establishment of one or more additional Circuits would remedy the evil, is for you to determine. As referring to this subject, I transmit herewith the memorial of a Committee of the members of the Bar of the 6th Judicial Circuit (marked A.) addressed to the Legislature. The memorial was sent to me with a request that I would lay it before you.

In the execution of the criminal laws, especially in reference to the highest crimes, the delay generally is such as almost to destroy some of the effects intended by their enforcement. So great a length of time elapses between the commission of the crime, even if the party be immediately apprehended, and the punishment, that the abhorrence first felt at its commission, is lost in commiseration of the sufferings, real or supposed, of the criminal. Pity for the offender lessens the enormity of the offence, and palliates the guilt of the individual—the law is looked upon as harsh and severe, and the person, undergoing its sentence, is considered the victim of its severity and not a proper sacrifice for the good of society.—Thus, at the same time, is diminished respect for the law, and aversion to crime. Delay renders punishment uncertain, affording more chances in escaping the penalty of law. The punishment ought to be speedy and certain, and proportioned to the offence, giving the accused proper time and means for his defence. Its object is not only to correct the offender, or cut him off as a bad member of the community, but in almost every instance, to deter others from the commission of crime. The more speedy and certain, therefore, the greater will be the effect produced. These remarks are made to direct more particularly your attention to what I consider a growing evil, that you may, if you take the same view of the subject, which is presented to me, apply the proper remedy.

In conformity with the requisitions of the Constitution, the General Assembly in 1825, passed the act creating the Literary Fund, and providing for its accumulation. That fund now consists of 1492 shares of the Capital Stock of the bank of the State of North Carolina, 50 shares of that of the Bank of Cape Fear, 141 shares Bank of Newbern, and 283 shares in the State Bank of North Carolina. The par value of the two first descriptions of Stock would be $199,200, but as both of these Stocks are above par, selling at a premium, the first at a high one, their value may be fairly estimated at the sum of $39,000 more, say $238,200, which, with the Cash on hand, amounting to $3,845 09 makes $242,045 09. The value of the latter Stocks cannot be properly estimated, it depending upon what claims may still exist against those institutions. The advantages of Education, and the benefits resulting from its general diffusion among the people, it would be unnecessary for me to press upon the consideration of an enlightened Legislature. It is for you to determine, whether in order to obtain the objects intended by the creation of the fund, at as early a period as practicable, without encroaching upon the principal, you will provide for its increase by the appropriation of other means. These suggestions are made that the matter may receive your mature deliberation, and the people experience those great benefits, at an early day, which the wisdom of our fathers ordained they should enjoy.

The fund for Internal Improvement amounts to 37,417 89, cash on hand, besides outstanding bonds and dividends on Bank Stock heretofore appropriated to that object, which will be increased by the proceeds of the late sale of the Cherokee lands, surveyed and not sold at former sales. The amount of the sales will be communicated to you as soon as the report of the Commissioner is received.—The fund is now too small to be applied to any work of magnitude. If it should be the intention of the Legislature to engage the State in any work of importance, it will become necessary to provide for its increase. If it should be your determination to engage the State in a system of Internal Improvement, I would recommend that the operations should be commenced at such points and in such manner as to render available and useful, whatever work should be done; not like former expenditures from the fund, a very large portion of which was so expended as to be neither beneficial to the community nor any part of it. In making this remark, I do not mean to pass a sentence of universal condemnation, for I believe many useful roads, if not other works, have been constructed although a very great portion of the money has been most unprofitably spent.

At the Treasury Department, during the last fiscal year, there has been received from all sources, the sum of $586,416,24 viz: from the loan effected under the provisions of an act passed at the last Session of the General Assembly, $400,000, from taxes $71,382,85 and from Bank dividends, &c., $115,033 39. The disbursements for the same period including the payments of Bank Stock, amounted to $589,086,62; making a deficiency of $2,670,38. For several years the disbursements have been more than the receipts. This has arisen, it is believed, from the want of a proper assessment of lands in the State. The present mode of valuation, operates most unequally, the conscientious paying their full quota, if not more, while the less scrupulous evade the payment of their just proportion of the tax. That part of the revenue system relating to the assessment of lands requires amendment, and I recommend it to your consideration. By a proper assessment, it is probable, at the present rate of tax, the revenue from that source would be increased at least fifty per centum. It is the duty of the Legislature, in imposing any tax upon the people, to cause its operation to be just and equitable on all.

The Act of 1827, regulating the Treasury Department of this State, needs some modification. The penalty of the bond required by the act, is so great as almost to prevent any person from becoming Public Treasurer, unless possessed of wealth himself, or having friends or connexions very wealthy. The object of the great penalty is, no doubt, to secure the funds of the State. It is submitted, that a diminution in the amount of the penalty of the bond, could be made without jeopardizing the interest of the State. New guards might be placed around the Treasury. The time required by the Act (fifteen days) for the person elected to give bond, is too short. Any casualty might prevent its being done within the time; and the individual without any fault, incur the forfeiture prescribed by the act, and the public be put to considerable inconvenience. By increasing the time, or allowing some discretion in the persons authorised to receive the bond, to judge of the sufficiency of the excuse for the delay, the inconvenience might be obviated. I would recommend the first measure, because, in my opinion, as little discretion should be given to public functionaries, as is compatible with the interest of the State.

The condition of the Militia of the State, earnestly demands the attention of the Legislature. Upon that force, in case of invasion or insurrection, will, in a great measure, depend the welfare and safety of the State. Without discipline and proper organization, what would be expected from it in the hour of peril? A thorough reform of the system is required. Under the provisions of the Constitution, until lately amended, the appointment of all General and Field Officers belonged to the General Assembly. By the amendment, the power to pass laws regulating the mode of appointing and removing Militia Officers, is given to the Legislature. It becomes necessary to carry into execution that amendment—that you should legislate upon the subject. Your speedy action may be required. By an act of Congress, the President of the United States is authorized to accept Volunteers, who may offer their services; and it is provided that the Officers shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by the laws of the several States and Territories, to which the companies, battalions, squadrons, regiments, &c. respectively belong. If a call should be made upon the State for Volunteers, there is no provision by which the Officers could be appointed.

Since the close of the last session of the General Assembly, a Treaty has been concluded with the Cherokee Indians, by which their title to the territory now in their occupancy, has been extinguished; a part of which territory, is the domain and property of this State. A copy of the Treaty (marked B.) accompanies this communication.

The Congress of the United States, at its last session, passed an Act, entitled "an Act to regulate the deposites of the Public Money," which was approved by the President of the United States, June 23d, 1836. This act stipulates that a portion of the treasure of the United States shall be deposited with the States. Congress certainly possesses the power to provide for the safe keeping of the public money; and as the language and the title of the Act only provide for such purpose it is constitutional. But if it is the intention of the Act, as it is avowed to be, by some of those most active in procuring its enactment, to distribute gratuitously the money, it would be unconstitutional, there being no power given to Congress, to make donations of the funds of the Federal Government; or otherwise to dispose of them, than to carry into execution some other power granted. It would be uncharitable in us to suppose that Congress, under the pretence of executing a Constitutional power, intended a direct violation of the instrument to which it owes its existence. We must therefore, consider the Act as being what it purports to be. The 13th Section of the Act requires the Secretary of the Treasury Department, at the times therein mentioned, to deposite with the States, the money of the Federal Government, the faith of the States being pledged for its return.—The General Assembly will have to determine whether the deposite will be received; and if received, appoint some person to receive it, and provide for its safe-keeping. If you receive it, it would be your duty, in order to perform what integrity and prudence require, to make such disposition of it, as would enable the State to return it whenever demanded. The investment of the money, upon unquestionable security, would not only provide for its safety and return when demanded, but would enable the State to use the interest accruing from it, either for the purpose of diffusing Education among the people, or to some other object. A copy of the act (marked C.) is sent herewith.

The Act of Congress of 1833, the result of a compromise between Nullification and a Protecting Tariff, has produced a state of things heretofore unknown in the annals of Government—so much revenue that the Government cannot dispose of it, embarrassing both it and the people. The proper remedy is to reduce the Tariff to the wants of the Government; this will prevent a recurrence of the evil. Let it not be said it is a compromise, and ought not to be touched. Did the people authorize the compromise? It is but an act of Congress, which, like all others, can be altered or repealed by the legislative power. When it exacts from the people more than is required for the expenses of the Government shall it not be altered? Shall it still remain, to take from the earnings of their labor, to heap up a treasure hereafter to be squandered and thrown away or used to corrupt them? Or shall it be modified by their Representatives, so to adapt it to the legitimate expenses of the government? The latter is the Republican doctrine, and held as an axiom in every community where the interest of the people is consulted.

Under an act of the last session, being apprized of the death of one of the members of the Senate, I issued writs of election. Not because I was satisfied that the law was valid, but knowing there was a tribunal before whom the question might be settled, I preferred acting, and leaving to that tribunal its decision.

Before the Constitution was amended, the only mode of supplying vacancies, in either House, was by writs of election issued by the direction of the House. A recent amendment to the Constitution declares that writs may be issued by the Governor under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, to fill vacancies occuring before the meeting of the General Assembly. By the ordinance providing for the ratification of the amendments, it is declared that they shall, if ratified, take effect and be in force from and after the 1st of January 1836. The Legislature that passed the Act adjourned in December last, before the amendment had taken effect, and while each House was the only authority to order writs of election.

The Agent, authorized to settle the claims of the State against the United States, for expenditures during the last war with Great Britain, having reported that the claims could not be settled without an act of Congress, I requested our Senators and Representatives to bring the subject before that body. It has been submitted to its consideration, but no decision has as yet been obtained. I have, according to the instructions of the General Assembly, sent the Reports as directed by the Resolutions, and I have received from Massachusetts three copies of the Revised Statutes of that State, and from Kentucky copies of Dana's Reports in two volumes, and Pirtle's Digest of that State, two volumes.

The Dredging Machine has been sold under the authority of the resolution passed at the last Session, and the nett amount, eighty-seven dollars and sixty-five cents, after payment of claims, presented to me, was placed in the Treasury. The accounts of sale, and claims and expenses, are herewith submitted, marked D.

I herewith send communications received from the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, New York, Alabama, Maine, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Connecticut, Mississippi and Ohio, on the subject of Incendiary Publications, Abolition, Slavery, &c. in file marked E. I also send Resolutions of the Legislatures of the following States viz: Maine and Ohio, relative to the election of President and Vice-President of the United States (marked F.) New Jersey approving the President's course towards France, (marked G.) Pennsylvania relative to the Public lands (marked H.) Georgia and Indiana, relative to the Cincinnati Rail Road, (marked I.)

Since the close of the last Session of the General Assembly, I have received the resignation of Wm. J. Alexander, Esq., as Solicitor of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, and Louis D. Henry, Esq., as a member of the Council of State. The resignations accompany this communication.

File marked K. contains the resignations of Justices of the Peace, and Militia Officers.

From the State of Vermont, I have received a Map of that State, which, though sent some time since, only reached the Executive Office during the last Summer. I have received from the Secretary of State of the United States, one set of Public documents, for the Executive Office, one set for the University, and two sets for the Legislature, on whom rests the disposal of them.

The proceedings had under the act authorizing the loan, and the resolution authorizing the sale of the Cherokee lands, surveyed and unsold, will be hereafter made in separate communications; and such other matter, as it may be required to place before the General Assembly, shall be communicated.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
RICHARD D. SPAIGHT.

Executive Department, }
Nov. 23d, 1836. }

Mr. Fisher, from the Committee raised for that purpose, reported Rules of Order for the Government of the House.

The House then proceeded to the appointment of the Standing Committees, as follows:

Committee of Claims—Messrs. Rayner, T. F. Lee, Moye, Coor, Henry, Maclin, Thomas, Stockard, Braswell, Cotton, Ward, Jefferson and Campbell.

Education—Messrs. Hoskins, Faison, George, Neale, Gillispie, Gilliam, Tuton, Graham, L. A. Gwyn, Crawford, W. S. Harris, Patton and Hinton.

Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Stallings, J. Matthews, Smallwood, Marshall, Kenan, Howerton, D. Jordon, N. A. King, C. H. Matthews, Brummell, Dunn, Erwin and Courts.

Agriculture—Messrs. A. Perkins, Gee, Spiers, Davis, Sloan, Fleming, W. Harris, Rand, W. A. Lea, Guthrie, Holland, Byrd, and Nye.

Internal Improvement—Messrs. Josiah T. Granberry, Gary, Farrow, Howard, Hill, Blount, McRae, Gales, Lindsay, Fisher, Canaler, J. W. Guinn and Petty.

Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Pritchard, Roebuck, Satterthwaite, Hartley, Averitt, Haw-

kins, M'Neill, Williamson, Simpson, W. B. Lane, Caldwell, Smith and Londermilk.

SENATE.
Thursday Nov. 24.

Mr. Polk, from the Select Committee on the subject, reported Rules of Order for the government of the Senate, which were read and concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Marsteller, a Message was sent to the House of Commons, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Edwards presented the following Resolutions:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of North-Carolina, that the power to tax, is a *trust* created for the benefit of the people, and limited by the necessities of Government, and to call from the people, in the shape of taxes or duties, more money than is demanded by the wants of the Government economically administered, is a breach of that trust.

Resolved, that the accumulation in the Treasury of the United States, of a large Surplus Revenue, is unwise, subversive of the principles of free Government, dangerous to public liberty, and ought to be avoided.

Resolved, that the Senators from this State, in the Congress of the United States, be instructed, and the Representatives be requested to use their endeavors to effect such a modification of the existing Tariff of duties as will bring down the Revenue from imports to the wants of Government, economically administered, having due regard to all the great interests of the country.

Read, and ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

The Resolutions, offered yesterday by Mr. Carson, on the subject of the Surplus Revenue, were taken up for consideration. Mr. Edwards moved the following substitute therefor, which was accepted by the mover, and then adopted.

Resolved, that a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing to raise a joint Select Committee of five from each House, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the expediency of accepting that portion of the Surplus Revenue, which may be allotted to North-Carolina, under an Act of Congress, passed at the late Session, entitled "An Act to regulate the Public Deposites, and of suggesting some plan for the safe keeping of said portion of the Surplus Revenue.

The Speaker announced to the Senate, the following Committees:

On Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Montgomery, Hussey, Gudger, Moye, Myers, Cooper of Martin, Bryan of Craven.

On Internal Improvements—Messrs. Joiner, Jones, Albright, Dobson, Bryan, of Carteret, Saunders, Reinhardt.

Judiciary Committee.—Messrs. Bryan of Carteret, Morehead, Moseley, Carson, Edwards, Kelly, Hargrave.

On Finance.—Messrs. Polk, Marsteller, Hawkins, Williams, Mebane, Dockery, Moody.

On Education and Literary Fund.—Messrs. Mosely, Moore, Taylor, Davidson, Kerr, Spruill, Fox.

On Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Morehead, Burney, Hall, Reid, Barnett, Melchor, Boulder.

On Claims.—Messrs. Kelly, Baker, Redding, McCormick, Whitaker, Lindsay, Cowper.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. L. A. Gwyn,

Resolved, that a message be sent to the Senate proposing to raise a joint select Committee, of five from each House, on so much of the Governor's message as relates to the passage of laws regulating the appointment of Militia Officers, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Hoke,

Resolved, that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint select Committee of four on the part of each House, to whom shall be referred so much of the Governor's message as relates the sixth Judicial District, with a proposition to to the administration of justice, and particularly in print the Memorial and papers referred to by the Governor in relation to the said Judicial District.

On motion of Mr. D. Jordan,

Resolved, that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing that a joint select Committee, of five on the part of each House, be raised, to whom so much of the Governor's message as relates to the proportion of the public revenue accruing to North Carolina under the late act of Congress entitled the "Deposite Bill," shall be referred with instructions to report a bill accepting the same and providing in what manner the same can be most profitably invested.

On motion of Mr. Williamson,

Resolved, that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to refer so much of the Governor's message as relates to the subject of Abolition and incendiary publications to a joint select Committee of five members on the part of each House.

On motion of Mr. J. A. Guinn,

Resolved, that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint select Committee of five on the part of each House, on so much of the Governor's message as relates to the lands lately acquired by Treaty from the Cherokee Indians.

On motion of Mr. Fisher,

Resolved, that a select Committee be appointed to examine the arrangements in this Hall for the accommodation of this House and ascertain if the same cannot be altered, so as to make the Hall more convenient for the purpose of legislation.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Samuel F. Patterson, Public Treasurer, transmitting the annual report on the State of the Treasury. On motion of Mr. Clayton, ordered that it be sent to the Senate, with a proposition to print the same. [This Report shall appear in our next, if received in time.]

SENATE.
Friday, Nov. 25.

On motion of Mr. Edwards, that portion of the Executive Message, relating to the Judiciary, was referred to the Committee on that subject.

On motion of Mr. Joyner, that portion of it, relating to Internal Improvement, was referred to the Committee on that subject; and

On motion of Mr. Marsteller, that portion of it, referring to Militia Officers, &c. was referred to that Committee.

On motion of Mr. J. W. Bryan, the Treaty made with the Cherokees, and the Deposit Act were ordered to be printed, together with any communications which may have been received from the Treasury Department of the United States by the Governor.

On motion of Mr. Mosely, that part of the Governor's Message, relating to the Literary Fund, was referred to the Committee of Education.

Mr. Hall, from the joint select Committee on the subject, reported joint Rules of Order for the Government of the two Houses, which were read and concurred in.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Gilliam submitted a Resolution, which was adopted, for the appointment of a Joint Select Committee, on the subject of the Public Buildings and the re-building of the Capitol.

On motion of Mr. McRae, so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the subject, of Internal Improvement, was referred to the Standing Committee on that subject.

A Message was received from the Senate, proposing to raise a Joint Committee, to inquire whether this State ought to receive our share of the Surplus Revenue, and, if so, in what manner it should be disposed of. The Message having been read,

Mr. Jordan moved that it lie on the table. He said, this House had already passed a Resolution, mem. con. to accept the same, and had sent it to the Senate for concurrence, and it would therefore be inconsistent to adopt this Resolution to inquire into the expediency of accepting it. The Message was laid on the table.

Mr. Fisher, from the Committee yesterday appointed, made a Report, suggesting certain alterations in the Hall of the House of Commons, whereby the comfort and convenience of the Members will be promoted. The Report was concurred in, and the alterations have been made.

SENATE.
Saturday Nov. 26.

On motion of Mr. Moore, so much of the Governor's Message, as relates to the validity of issuing Writs of Election, under the Acts of the last Session, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Jones, Mr. Polk was added to the Military Committee. The House being informed thereof, Mr. Maclin, of Franklin, on motion of Mr. Hawkins, was also added.

The Speaker laid before the Senate, the Resignation of the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, Senator in Congress, which was read and accepted, and ordered to be transmitted to the House of Commons.

A number of resignations from Justices of the Peace were read and accepted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The whole sitting was occupied in the consideration of the Joint Rules of Order for the Government of the two Houses, adopted by the Senate; and sent to this House for concurrence. On motion of Mr. Hoke, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, Mr. Hoskins, in the Chair, on the Rules.

Several slight amendments were made to the Rules, on motion of Mr. Haywood.

To the 17th Rule, which prescribes the manner of conducting Elections on joint ballot, Mr. Haywood proposed an amendment, the object of which was to provide that, when the two Houses shall have agreed upon a certain day to go into the election of any Officer, upon the arrival of the period designated, that the two Houses should convene *together* in the Hall of the House of Commons, and proceed to said Election.

This motion gave rise to an animated debate of some length, in which it was advocated by the mover, and resisted by Messrs. Graham and Fisher. It was urged by Mr. Haywood, that this mode would be found more simple in its details, and be attended with less loss of time, than that proposed by the Rule, as reported; while the other gentlemen contended, that such an arrangement would be found not only very inconvenient in practice, but was not authorized by the Constitution—that the two branches were distinct bodies, representing distinct interests, the Senate being based on taxation, and the House of Commons representing federal numbers—that if the motion prevailed, it would have the effect of destroying the check which, by the Constitution, is given to one branch over the other, and would, in fact, be an anomaly in legislation.

Mr. Haywood subsequently withdrew this proposition to amend, but immediately moved to strike out the whole of the 17th Rule, and insert a substitute, the object of which is to compel the two Houses, whenever a particular day and hour is set apart to go into an Election, on the arrival of the designated period, to proceed at once to the business without debate. It was advocated by the mover, and opposed by the gentlemen, before named, on the ground that if agreed to, no stronger obligation would rest on the members to adhere to any agreement which they might make, than is already imposed, and was therefore, to say the least unnecessary. The motion however finally prevailed, and the Committee rose and reported the Rules, as amended to the House. On the question of agreeing to the Amendment, proposed in Committee, the vote stood: Ayes 58—Noes 54. So it was carried, and the Senate notified thereof.

SENATE.
Monday, November 28.

John M. Skinner, the Senator elect from the counties of Berquimons and Pasquotank, appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

On motion of Mr Spruill,

Resolved, That so much of the amended Constitution as relates to the passage of general laws regulating divorce and alimony; and so much as relates to the passage of general laws, regulating the alteration of the name of any person, or restoring to the rights of citizenship, any person convicted of an infamous crime, be referred to the committee on the judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Cooper of Martin,

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the present existing ca. sa. laws, so that no ca. sa. for the future shall issue except the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or either of them, or their agent or agents, shall make oath before some justice of the peace of the county where such defendant or defendants shall reside, that he or they believe that the defendants have so concealed or embezzled his or their property, in a fraudulent manner, for the purpose of preventing him or them from the recovery of their just debt; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Polk presented a bill to alter the mode of appointing certain general and field officers of the militia of the State; which passed its first reading, and was referred.

On motion of Mr. Reid,

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the militia laws of this State as to compel the captains of companies of militia to muster their respective companies four times a year; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Received from the House of Commons a message, concurring in the proposition to raise a joint select committee on the subject of the Cherokee land, and informing that Messrs. J. A. Gu[illegible] Crawford, Hill, Miller of Burke, [illegible]terthwaite form the committee [illegible] part of the Commons. Whereupon Messrs. Gudger, Reinhardt, Docke[illegible]on and Baker, were appointed on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Carson presented a memorial from a number of the citizens of the counties of Rutherford and Lincoln, praying the erection of a new county out of part of those counties; which was read, and referred to a joint select committee, consisting of Messrs. Carson and Reinhardt on the part of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Bryan, of Carteret and Jones, the message from the House of Commons, with a proposition that a joint select committee of five on the part of each House be raised, to whom shall be referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the proportion of the public revenue accruing to North Carolina, with instructions to report a bill accepting the same, and providing in what manner the same can be most profitably invested, was taken up for consideration, and adopted. Whereupon Messrs. Bryan of Carteret and Jones, Mosely, Morehead, Joyner and Hawkins were appointed on the part of the Senate.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Received from the Senate a message, transmitting the resignation of Willie P. Mangum, as a Senator in the Congress of the United States; which was read and accepted.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from John B. Muse, the member elect from the county of Pasquotank resigning his seat in this body. Whereupon, it was ordered that a writ of election be issued to the Sheriff of said county, commanding him to hold an election to supply the vacancy on Thursday, the 8th day of December next.

Mr. Graham presented a petition from certain citizens of Orange County, praying a division of said county, together with a bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of Jefferson; which bill passed its firt reading, and was made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Moore, a bill making sheriffs officially liable in certain cases; also, a bill allowing sheriffs or their deputies to administer oaths in certain cases. By Mr. Fisher, a bill for the erection of a bridge over the South Yadkin river, at or near Hall's Mills, in Rowan. By Mr. Granberry, a bill to incorporate the Norfolk and Edenton Rail Road Company. These bills severally passed their first reading and were referred.

On motion of Mr. J. W. Guinn,

Resolved, That the committee on Internal Improvement be instructed to inquire into the expediency of laying out and constructing a road from the town of Franklin, in Macon county, the nearest and best way to the place where the county site for the public buildings shall be located in the territory recently acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians; and from said place to some point on the Georgia line that will best afford a communication with the State of Alabama, having a due regard to the interest of the State.

On motion of Mr. Fisher,

Resolved, That the committee on Internal Improvement be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making a turnpike road of the Hickory Nut Gap Road, in the county of Rutherford and Buncombe—the State to appropriate the whole of the funds necessary to make the road; and the tolls arising therefrom to go exclusively to the State; and that said committee report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Fisher presented the following resolution, which was read and rejected:

Resolved, That the committee on Internal Improvement be instructed to inquire into expediency of the State purchasing up the stock in the turnpike road leading from Asheville, in Buncombe county, to the Tennessee line; to the end that the State may become sole proprietor of the road.

On motion of Mr. D. Jordan,

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint select committee, consisting of three members on the part of each House, to whom shall be referred the subject of the public printing, with instructions to inquire if the law regulating the same does not require amendment; and that they report accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Patton,

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law in cases of conviction for malicious mischief, where offenders are unable to pay for the property injured or destroyed, to allow the Judges the discretionary power of giving the offenders one or two public whippings, not exceeding thirty-nine lashes.

SENATE.
Tuesday Nov. 29.

Received from the House of Commons, a message, proposing sundry amendments to the Joint Rules reported for the government of the two Houses; all of which were concurred in except the following, proposed as a substitute for the 17th rule:

"All elections requiring a joint vote shall be viva voce, and they shall be conducted as follows, to wit: Either House may send a message to the other proposing a day and hour for joining in both Houses; and the time of voting being come agreed to by both Houses, they shall proceed to fully organize at that time; and thereupon a select committee of two members in each House shall be appointed to superintend the same in the respective Houses; and after the votes have been taken, the said committee shall meet together and report the result of the joint vote of the two Houses."

The question on agreeing to this proposition, was decided in the negative. The ayes and noes being demanded by Mr. Cooper of Martin, were as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Arrington, Baker, Bryan of Craven, Bunting, Cowper of Gates and Chowan, Cooper of Martin, Dobson, Edwards, Exum, Fox, Hall, Hawkins, Boulder, Hussey, Kerr, Lindsay, Marsteller, Mebane, Mosely, Reid, Reinhardt, Saunders, and Whitaker—23.

Noes—Messrs. Albright, Bryan of Carteret and Jones, Barnett, Barney, Carson, Davidson, Dockery, Gudger, Hargrave, Joyner, Jones, Kelly, Melchor, Montgomery, Moody, Moye, Morehead, Moore, M'Cormick, Myers, Polk, Reding, Skinner, Spruill, Taylor and Williams—26.

Mr. Jones presented the petition of E. Cox and T. Vestol of Tennessee, praying compensation for the apprehension of Jas. Meadows, a murderer, from this State; and Mr. Reinhardt a petition from a number of the citizens of the county of Lincoln, relative to the erection of a new county of parts of Rutherford and Lincoln. Referred.

The proposition of the House of Commons to raise a joint Select Committee on the subject of the Public Printing, was agreed to, and Messrs. Marsteller, Moore, and M'Cormick appointed on the part of the Senate.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Clement presented a bill, founded on a petition, to lay off and establish a County by the name of Davie. Mr. C. explained briefly the reasons why the citizens of Rowan desired a division of their county; after which, the bill was read the first time, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Fisher presented a Report from the Commissioners for re building the Capitol, which was read and ordered to be printed. The Commissioners ask for a further appropriation of $75,000.

On motion of Mr. Hartley, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of raising the fees of Witnesses summoned to attend court in other counties. The same Committee, on motion of Mr. Courts, were ordered to inquire into the expediency of increasing the Tax on strolling players and Equestrian performers. The same Committee, on motion of Mr. Guthrie, were instructed to report a Resolution, declaring what is the true construction to be placed on the 8th section of the constitution of this State. The same Committee, on motion of Mr. Fisher, were instructed to enquire and report what laws shall be regarded as *private*, and what, public—the Amended Constitution providing that no *private* law shall be passed without 30 days notice having been given of the intended application.

On motion of Mr. Hill, a Message was sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint Select Committee, consisting of four members on the part of each House, to whom it shall be referred to enquire what alterations and amendments ought to be made in the Revenue Laws of this State.

On motion of Mr. Fisher,

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate, proposing that on Monday next, the two houses proceed to examine the returns and compare the Polls of the late election for Governor of the State, that the person elected may be duly notified of the same. Agreed to.

Received from the Governor, by his private Secretary, the Report of the Commissioners appointed to revise and digest the Public Statute Laws of the State. The Report was accompanied by printed copies of the digested Statutes, prepared under the Act of the last Legislature. The Commissioners state in their Report, that more than 2,000 laws have been examined, and the whole body of the laws is now comprized in 115 Acts of convenient length. The Report was referred to the Committee on Revised Statutes.

From the Western W. Review.

OUR SERVANTS TURNED MASTERS.
"CHAINS AND SLAVERY."

The post office department has certainly carried its "brief authority" to a most alarming extent. Recently its power attempted to be exercised against L. P. Speece, the Post Master at Perryville, Tennesee, but signally failed. In accordance with his rights and his duties as a Freeman, he took occasion to tell the TRUTH to the Department, in relation to its demands and requisitions; and as he spurned the idea of being a VASSAL to the sovereignty of that government, of which, by the constitution of his country, he was a component part—accompanied it with his resignation. The department wrote him substantially in reply, that he USED LANGUAGE INCOMPATIBLE with the position he sustained towards the administration, and so ordered him forthwith to advertise his resignation of the office. He did so—but the people were determined not to permit the sacrifice of so faithful a public officer, and after various ineffectual attempts to induce different individuals to take it, the WOULD BE MASTERS of the people were COMPELLED to ask his reacceptance of that trust, out of which they would fain have reformed him for opinion's sake. Nobly done Old Perry!—Worthily she sustains the honest independence of the gallant soldier whose name she bears.

Absence of mind.—The last case is that of a ship carpenter, who bit off the end of a copper spike, and drove a plug of tobacco into a vessel's bottom.

From the Semitroles.

Charleston, November 26.

IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.

The brig *General Hunter*, Capt. Bennet, arrived last evening from Jacksonville, (E. F.) whence she sailed on Wednesday evening last. The G. S. had 10 Boats run from light to light.

A passenger in the Gen. Hunter informs us that an express had arrived at Black Creek, on Monday night last, bringing information that two severe engagements had taken place between part of the U. States Army, consisting of the Tennessee Volunteers and the Florida Militia, under the command of Gen. Call, and the Seminole Indians. The regulars and the friendly Indians separated from the volunteers, previous to the action, and proceeded up towards the Wahaw Swamp, on one side of the river, and the volunteers on the other. When the latter had nearly reached the swamp, they fell in with a body of Indians, which proved to be about one half of their whole force, and immediately gave them battle. In about one hour the Indians retreated, having suffered a loss of 20 killed and a number wounded; the latter they carried off with them. The volunteers pursued them closely, and encamped for the night, the enemy continuing on the march. The following day (Saturday) they continued the pursuit, and overtook the Indians near nightfall, when another severe engagement took place, which lasted more than an hour, when they again gave way, carrying off their wounded. The number of killed could not be ascertained, owing to the darkness of the night. The express left early on Saturday morning, previous to the return of the officers, from an examination of the field. The loss of the whites, in the two engagements, was five killed and ten wounded. They took prisoner a negro, who states that the Indians were divided into two parties—those who were not in the engagement are anxious for peace, and will probably make an overture as soon as they can escape the vigilance of the war party, whose threats they fear. Both parties are short of ammunition, and it is expected, should they receive no further supplies, they will shortly surrender. Gen. Call intends keeping his men moving in pursuit, and using every exertion to annihilate the savage horde. Great praise is awarded to General Armstrong, of the Tennessee Volunteers, for his coolness and bravery; and also to Col. Reed, of the Florida Volunteers, who commanded in person. They had not heard any thing of the Regulars and friendly Indians, but suppose they could not have reached the swamp.

The Rail Road.—By reference to an article copied into our paper from the Knoxville Register, it will be seen that FOUR MILLIONS, the amount necessary to secure the Charter has been subscribed. We do not know whether to congratulate the country on this event or not. Should this magnificient enterprize be accomplished, the effect it will produce upon the interests of some places will be almost magicial. Towns and cities will spring up in a day, and those already in existence, will shine with beauty and splendor. It will be a source of gratification to witness the prosperity of any section of country through which this road will pass, but it is our duty, a duty we shall always discharge without regard to consequences, to guard the interests of our own State. Should the location of the Road be such as our Legislature were made to expect, when they granted the charter; should it be such as the North Carolina delegates, at the Knoxville Convention were assured would be selected, the State would feel some interest in the enterprize. We rested in those pledges given at Raleigh, and tacitly renewed at Knoxville, we published to the world that those pledges had been given, and we are yet told that they were not given, because they were not published!

We hope that there will be no more subscriptions in North Carolina until something further is known as to the course South Carolina will pursue. Two gentlemen have been delegated to attend the meeting of the Legislature in Columbia, who will perhaps be able in a short time to ascertain something that may be relied on. Until then our advice to every North Carolinian is, "reserve your funds for works which will be of some service to your own State, and do not build up a sister State by sacrificing yourselves."—*Rutherford Gazette.*

Departure of the Mexican Envoy.—Signor Gorostiza has embarked for Mexico, with all the members of the legation. Previous to his departure he addressed to our government an exposition of his reasons for taking this step, from which we give the following extract.

"Unhappily the result has not been what the undersigned expected. The note of Mr. Dickens has left him no hope. The explanations, moreover, which have been given him in the name of the President, have shown how little can be looked for, by Mexico, from the United States, since her most sacred rights, her most important interests, are thus sacrificed to the shadow of an imaginary danger. Mexico is wronged and insulted as a measure of precaution.

"Under such painful circumstances, the undersigned would be wanting in his duty, as the representative of Mexico, if he did not avail himself of the method left him, to express the pain he feels at the wrongs done his country. On his own responsibility therefore, he declares his mission from this moment terminated."

Charlotte:

Friday, December 9, 1836.

☞ *Legislative.*—We lay before our readers full reports of the proceedings of the General Assembly. As the two Houses have not got fairly to work there is very little business of interest. The Register says,

"No more has been made in either House, on the subject of the Senatorial Election. It is perfectly understood, that, on joint ballot, parties are equally balanced, there being a Whig majority of two in the Senate, and a Van Buren majority of two in the Commons. Mr. Moss, of Pasquotank, (Whig) and Mr. Jarvis, of Duplin, (V. B.) have not yet taken their seats. It is common report, and, we presume therefore, there is no impropriety in mentioning it, that the Van Buren party have settled down on Judge Strange, as their Candidate for the Senate."

☞ *Governor's Message.*—We insert in to-day's paper this document, and for it the reader is referred to the first page. We have no particular objection to it, but we consider it a very ordinary production for a man of so much ability as Gov. Speight had been "cracked up" to be in these parts by some of his supporters. It is before our readers and they can judge for themselves of its ability. The Raleigh Register in remarking on this document says,

"This document was presented to the Legislature, on Wednesday last, and the reading of it was listened to with great respect and attention. Its moderate length is well worthy of being imitated by other functionaries, and its temperate language, with a single exception, is commendable. We allude to that portion of it devoted to the Surplus Revenue and the modification of the Tariff; and, with all due respect for his Excellency, we consider his notions in regard to the immediate reduction of Tariff as wholly untenable, if not disorganizing. To disturb the compromise sanctioned by Congress, and since ratified by the People, would, in our opinion, be for "fools to rush madly in, where angels should fear to tread."

"We feel pretty confident that a majority of the Legislature of North Carolina will not sanction his Excellency's recommendation with regard to the investment of our portion of the Surplus. The protest, that it may hereafter be called for, is without foundation. No man in his senses can believe that it ever will be called for. It is our's, and we have a right to appropriate it as we please, consistently with the terms of the Act under which we receive it. We confess, we like the opinions of our Governor elect on this subject, much better than we do those of our present Governor. In a recent report made by him, as President of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, he incidentally gives his views with regard to the proper disposition of the Surplus, as follows:

"It is assumed as a matter of certainty, that the Surplus Revenue to which our State will be entitled from the General Government, under an act of Congress, will be received, and, in all probability, appropriated to Internal Improvements and Education. Although many speculations are afloat as to its disposition, yet I cannot bring my mind to believe, after much reflection, that any appropriation of it could be so worthy of the State as the improvement of the intellectual and pecuniary condition of her citizens, or that any better plan can be devised for the promotion of these desirable objects, than the investment of the principal in Rail Roads and Canals, and devoting the Interest and Dividends arising therefrom, to the establishment of Free Schools, in obedience to the sacred injunctions of the Constitution too long shamefully neglected."

☞ *United States Senator.*—By reference to our Legislative Proceedings, our readers will learn, and most of them no doubt with regret, that the Hon. Willie P. Mangum has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States. Although his chance for re election was bad, we had hoped he would have served out the remainder of his time. His resignation has been caused, no doubt, by the criminal desertion of the Whigs—for we verily believe, had the Whigs carried the State, there would have been no doubt of his re-election. He may well say save me from my (*false*) friends. An election will therefore take place, as well for the unexpired term, as for the new term which commences on the 4th of March next.

☞ The Legislature of South Carolina convened in Columbia on the 28th ult. Patrick Noble was elected President of the Senate; Jacob Warley, Clerk; A. Gardner, Reader; —— Gaillard, Doorkeeper; B. Harrison, Messenger. In the House, D. L. Wardlaw was elected Speaker; J. W. Glover, Clerk; J. D. Treadwell, Reader; J. B. Fulton, Doorkeeper; —— Nettles, Messenger. The Message of Gov. McDuffie was communicated to both Houses on the 29th. It is very long, and we looked over some parts of it with a good deal of pleasure—we consider it an able and interesting document, and we shall give some extracts from it if we can find room for them in our next. The Governor is not opposed to the States receiving her portion of the Surplus Revenue, but recommends it to be placed in the State Bank with the other Revenue of the State. We learn from the Message that it is the intention of Gov. McDuffie to retire to private life after the expiration of his present Gubernatorial term.

☞ *Alabama.*—The Legislature of Alabama convened at Tuscaloosa on the 7th ult. Arthur P. Bagby, Esq., (V. B.) was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives without opposition, and Hugh McVay, President of the Senate, by a majority of 4 votes over Samuel B. Moore—both candidates Van Burenites.

Gov. Clay's Message is very long, a large portion being devoted to a history of the late Creek War, and the circumstances attendant thereupon. He advises that Alabama shall accept her portion of the Surplus Revenue, and appropriate it to the consummation of the important works of internal improvement in which that State is engaged.

Col. John McKinley, (V. B.) has been elected by the Legislature of Alabama, a Senator in Congress, in the place of Hon. Gabriel Moore, (Whig) for six years from the 4th of March next.

☞ *Independence of Texas.*—A gentleman (says the Fayetteville Observer) passed through this place on Sunday last, in the Stage for Washington, who stated that Mexico had acknowledged the *independence of Texas*? and that he was the bearer of despatches to the Mexican Minister at Washington announcing the fact.

The Elections.

North Carolina.—We have at last received full returns of the vote for President and Vice President in this State—and the majority for Van Buren is 2056. We have contended not to publish our table until we receive the official returns of the vote for Governor, which will be in a week or two, and then give both together.

Louisiana.—Returns, said to be brought by the Hon. Mr. Garland, member of Congress from Louisiana, have been received from all the Parishes in the State, (all official but one,) which give the White ticket a majority of 28.

Tennessee.—The Washington Republican, printed at Jonesboro, Tenn., states that Judge White's majority in Tennessee is 10,000.

Alabama.—The Mobile Advertiser says: The returns from our election come in very slowly, owing to the miserable arrangement of the mails, and the low state of the rivers which prevents the steamboats from running with the despatch. Returns from 15 counties (one return not complete) give the White Ticket a majority of 2442.

Mississippi.—The returns from Mississippi are decidedly favorable. Twenty-one counties heard from which give White 1475 majority.

Georgia.—Returns from 66 counties (leaving 4 to be heard from) give White 24,336, Van Buren 21,792—majority for White 2,044.

Illinois.—The Cincinnati Whig of Nov. 24th, says, "the Alton Telegraph of the 16th inst. says that the Harrison-or Union ticket has "*undoubtedly*" succeeded in Illinois. This cheering news is corroborated by a gentlemen of this city just arrived from a visit to the State. He says the State was given up by the Van Burenites."

The following is a correct state of the matter as it now stands:

For the Van Buren Ticket.		*For the Whig Ticket.*	
New Hampshire,	7	Massachusetts,	14
Maine,	10	Vermont,	7
Rhode Island,	4	Delaware,	3
Connecticut,	8	Maryland,	10
New York,	42	New Jersey,	8
Pennsylvania,	30	Ohio,	21
Virginia,	23	Indiana,	9
North Carolina,	15	Kentucky,	15
	139	Tennessee,	15
		Georgia,	11
			113

STATES NOT YET HEARD FROM.

South Carolina,	11
Alabama,	7
Louisiana,	5
Mississippi,	4
Illinois,	5
Missouri,	4
Arkansas,	3

John B. *Moss*, Esq., (Whig) the member elect from the county of Pasquotank, has resigned his seat in the House of Commons, in consequence of ill health, and a writ has been issued ordering an election to be held on the 6th instant, to fill the vacancy.

John *M.* Skinner, Esq., of Pasquotank, (Whig) has been elected to the Senate from the district composed of that county and Perquimons, in the place of Jesse Wilson, Esq., deceased.

The President's Health.—Two nights ago the President was taken with a cough, which was succeeded by a considerable bleeding from the lungs. He had suffered for some time previous with severe pain in his side. He was relieved from both unpleasant symptoms, in some degree, by the lancet. Night before last the hemorrhage from the lungs recurred, and was again stopped by the same process and other applications. He is now extremely weak, from the effects of the disorder and remedies, but is better, and considered by his physicians in no immediate danger. Many years ago he was affected in the same way, and recovered without serious injury, or even a long depression of his health.—*Globe of 22 inst.*

The effusion of blood from the President's lungs has ceased. His physician now anticipates a speedy recovery.—*Ib. 23d inst.*

The Vice-Presidency.—The Constitution of the United States provides that in the case of a failure to elect a Vice-President by the People, the *two* highest Candidates shall be voted for by the Senate. If Virginia remains true to her integrity, (her Electors being pledged to vote for Judge Smith, of Alabama) then Col. Johnson cannot succeed in the Electoral Colleges, and the duty of selecting the Vice-President will devolve upon the Senate.—*Ral. Reg.*

New Jersey.—In addition to the election of President, New Jersey chose members of Congress last week, by general ticket, and the following gentlemen, all whigs, are elected:—

John Ayerigg,	John B. Maxwell,
William Halsted,	Joseph T. Randolph,
Charles C. Stratton,	Thomas Jones York.

William Chetwood (whig) is elected to the present Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Philemon Dickerson, (Van Buren) now governor of the state. There is therefore a whig gain of one member in the present Congress, and six in the next Congress.

GOOD NEWS AND TRUE.

Flour at $4 per Barrel.—Go to the Factors, or to the Rice Machines, and purchase 230 lbs. small or broken Rice at 91½ per 100 lbs. then take it to Mr. Green's Mill, (whose Miller understands preparing it) and have it ground into fine Flour. Thus you will have after (toll is deducted) a Barrel (or 200lbs.) of as good Flour, at the low price of four Dollars as you are now buying every day from the New Yorkers at three times the sum.

What we practice ourselves and find *good*, may *very good*, we feel morally bound to impart to our Neighbors. The Poor at least may profit by it. Let all take the hint that will.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

SHOCKING STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

From the Cincinnati Whig, Nov. 18.

Most Distressing Steamboat Accident—Loss of Life.—It becomes our painful duty to record a most distressing accident which occurred on yesterday morning, about the dawn of day, on board the steamboat Flora, Capt. R. D. Chapman. While on her way from Louisville to this city, and near Rising Sun, (Indiana,) about 30 miles below Cincinnati, the pipes which connect the two boilers together, commonly called the "connecting pipes," suddenly broke or separated, causing the death of one man, and the scalding and mutilation of thirteen others, all cabin passengers but one.

From the N. Y. Evening Star.

Ship Bristol.—This ship, wrecked at Rockaway Beach, was boarded by the wreck-masters yesterday about twelve o'clock, who took off some eight or ten females, and landed them, but could not get back to the ship until twelve o'clock last night, when they took off the remaining twenty-four, but we are sorry to say that about *eighty persons*, mostly steerage passengers, have lost their lives since she struck. The officers and crew, and all safe—the ship a total wreck. It is a melancholy accident.

——ush, rep——
——nd three——

From the Albany Evening Journal, ——122.

Extensive Bank Robbery.—The vaults of the Oneida Bank at Utica, were entered on Sunday, the 20th, instant, and the sum *of one hundred and eight thousand six hundred dollars* extracted therefrom, besides about six thousand dollars in notes and checks. The money stolen consisted of notes on the Banks of Rome, Albany and New York, and the other safety fund banks in this State, with about $6,000 on banks in the Eastern States.

In order to effect the robbery six locks had to be unbolted, five of which were effected by keys, and the other broken open.

The Directors offer a reward of $6,000 for the recovery of the money, and the arrest and conviction of the thief, or $2,000 for the arrest and conviction of the thief alone.

M. Pageot, Charge d' Affaires from France to the United States, with his family, accompanied by M. Saligny and M. Munthoton, who reached New York a few days ago in the packet-ship Sylvie de Grasse, has arrived in this city. This is the same gentleman, our readers will recollect, who was Secretary to the French Legation, and for a time Charge d' Affaires, before the late difference between the United States and France, now so happily terminated.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Alleged violation of the American Flag.—The following extract is from a London paper per Westminster:

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 21.

A circumstance has occurred at Smyrna which may disturb a little the renewed harmony between France and America. On the 14th, the American brig Bashan, loaded with Turkish produce for Boston, set sail and got beyond the Castle, when she was forcibly boarded by a French man-of-war's boat. An officer and several men, armed, said they were in search of two deserters, who they suspected to be on board, and notwithstanding that Captain Inglee assured them on his word of honor that there were no such men in his ship, the French commenced a strict search, and not succeeding in finding the deserters, the officers ordered the American captain to return to Smyrna. On this the American hauled down his flag, abandoned the vessel, and the French brought her to anchor between the Castle and the town. Captain Inglee then went on shore and made his protest. Thus the affair remained when the last accounts left Smyrna.

GEN. HARRISON AT HOME,
vs.
MR. VAN AUREN AT HOME.

General Harrison resides at Cincinnati. His majority there, at the last election, was 906 votes.

Mr. Van Buren resides at Albany. His majority there is about 200. The population and number of votes of the two places is about the same.

And we may add—"Gen. Jackson at Home." It must be a source of not a little mortification to the "Hero" that his own neighbours have "cut him," notwithstanding all his anxious solicitude and unwearied services in the cause of Mr. Van Buren. Be it remembered that Jackson's pet was beaten 41 votes in the "Hermitage" county. Will the Globe and Enquirer have the candor to let their readers know this fact? Is it any evidence of Gen. Jackson's unworthiness, that his intimate friends and boon and bottle companions have disregarded his monitions? We suspect he will now abandon the idea of turning John Bell out of Congress at the next election. "His bird won't fight."—*Richmond Whig.*

Expedition to Liberia.—The Parent Colonization Society are about despatching another ship to Liberia, with stores and emigrants. A ship has been chartered, and will sail for Wilmington (N. C.) in a few days. The emigrants to embark number about 70—at the head of whom is a respectable colored man by the name of Lewis Sheridan. He is a man of wealth, and many of the emigrants have considerable property. Thus does the work go on.—*N. Y. Advertiser.*

NOTICE.

ALL those having bought Shoes, Boots, &c., of George are respectfully solicited to call on the subscriber and pay for the same without further notice, or they will have cost to pay.

B. P. BOYD.

Dec. 6, 1836. 23-3w

MARRIED

On the 24th of *Nov.* in Rowan county, by the Rev. Mr. Andrew Y. Lockridge, HENDERSON FORSYTH, Esq. of Iredell co. to Miss MARY T. FOSTER, only daughter of Mr. David Foster, of Rowan County.

In Concord on the 23d inst. by J. L. Beard, Esq. Mr. JOSEPH KLUTTS, to Miss MARY PLUNKET, widow of the late Capt. Joseph Plunket.

OBITUARY.

Died, on the 23d ult., at his residence, in Steel Creek Settlement, in this county, Mr. REESE PRICE, in the 42d year of his age. He was a good citizen, a sincere friend, an affectionate husband, a kind parent, and an humble and devoted Christian. He was unostentatious in his manners and conscientious in the performance of duty. The loss to his afflicted family is irreparable—but their consolation is, that it was gain for him to die.

For many years the deceased had been a member of the Presbyterian Church, and exhibited not merely the *form* but the *power* of Religion in his conduct. With him the Gospel was not a speculative theory but a practical system—"He believed with the heart." In him Piety was an operative principle—causing a punctual attendance on the means of grace, and prompting to a fixed and solemn attention to the message of the Gospel. It was not assumed for special occasions. It was permanently seated in the heart and influenced the daily life and conversation. While he was punctual in the discharge of religious duties of a public kind, he was not negligent of those of a more private nature. Family religion, by so many neglected, was by him properly estimated.—His household was instructed in the way of godliness, and were taught by precept and example, the necessity of the *morning* and evening sacrifice. But it was in his last hours that the influence of Piety was most obviously displayed. Then it was apparent that a *Christian life* was the best preparation for a *peaceful death*. With calmness and composure he looked forward to his departure.—Death was divested of his terrors—Christ Jesus was the foundation of his hope, and the promises his consolation and joy. He could well say thy rod and staff, they comfort me. Having finished his course he departed without a struggle or a groan. "The righteous has hope in his death." "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."—*Communicated.*

Died, in this county, on the 29th ult., after a severe and painful illness, which he bore with christian fortitude and patience, in the 69th year of his age, JOHN WILSON, Sen. The deceased was extensively known throughout the county, and where best known, was most highly respected.—For more than 30 years he exercised the office of Ruling Elder, and so far as known, with entire satisfaction to the Church: first, and for a short time, in the Associate Reformed Congregation of Sardis; but for many years, in the Associate Congregation of Bethany. In the support of Gospel Ordinances, he was liberal in his contributions, and in the exercise of his office, most exemplary. He was punctual to his appointments, conscientious in visiting the sick, the widow and the fatherless, faithful, but prudent in dealing with offenders, and emphatically "given to hospitality." In private he was also exemplary—punctual in family duties, and in his conversation, edifying and instructive. In his removal, a void has been created in the family, the neighboring circle and Church, not easily to be supplied—but what is our loss, we confidently believe is his gain. We sorrow not, as those who have no hope, "For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him." Let the bereaved family remember the precious promise, "Leave thy fatherless children, I will preserve them alive; and let thy widows trust in me;" and let the neighbors and acquaintances of the deceased, walk according to the rule of God's word and the example of the godly, "being followers of them who through faith and patience inherit the promises."—and let the Church be comforted that a seed shall not be wanting to serve God, and plead the promise, that "instead of the fathers he would take the children."—*Communicated.*

Departed this life, on the 23d ult., at the residence of his mother, Mr. JOHN CALVIN BLACK, in the 26th year of his age. He was a constant subject of affliction for the last 16 years, which he endured with Christian patience, and exemplified that Religion which he professed in the early part of his life. He commenced a literary course, and during his advancement he gave evidence of a strong mind, but soon he was seized by that disease, to which he was finally a victim—but still his mind continued comparatively firm and capable of admiring that Love which is taught in the sacred oracles. During his feebleness he was deprived of a kind father and an affectionate sister, but his equanimity of mind under these trials, showed his ideas on death to be Christian. Thus we see God's diversified providences to one health, to another disease. While many were enjoying the pleasures of health and gayety, this individual's afflictions led him to a seriousness of mind seldom witnessed in youth, so we sorrow not as those who have no hope, "them also, which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him." He has left to his friends the consoling hope that he has exchanged the trials of earth for the rewards of Heaven. It is by such bereavements that God teaches his children submission to his will, and prepares them to enter into rest.—*Communicated.*

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has commenced the

Cabinet Making Business,

at his house, four doors east of the Carriage Shop, where he is prepared to make all articles in the above line, on the shortest notice. Having employed good workmen, he will warrant his work to be as well done, as low, and as durable, as any ever made in this place. All he wishes is a fair trial to ensure a share of the public favor.

The subscriber intending to work for Cash only, request all persons wishing Furniture of any description to call and see him.

ARCHIBALD HILL.

Dec. 6, 1836. 23tf

N. B. All articlesse in the above business repaired on the shortest notice.

Town Lots for Sale.

ON Monday the 26th inst the Commissioners of the Town of Charlotte will sell a number of valuable unimproved Lots. Terms made known on the day of sale.

By Order of the board,

JAMES. T. ASBURY, Cl'k'n.

Dec. 8 1836. 23.3w

POSTSCRIPT.

☞ Letters have been received in town which state that Judge Strange was elected on the 3d inst., Senator of the United States from this State, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Mangum. The votes stood, we understand, as follows:

For Judge Strange,	85
Judge Settle,	83
W. D. Mosely,	1

One vacancy (Whig) and one Whig voting for Mr. Mosely. So we go.

☞ The Hon. G. W. B. Towns, lately elected a member to Congress from Georgia, has resigned his seat, and the Governor has ordered an election to be held on the 2d of January next, to fill the vacancy. Mr. Towns resigns because the White ticket for President has succeeded, thereby considering himself instructed, in the event of the election going to the House of Representatives, to vote for Judge White, and even Gen. Harrison, in preference to Mr. Van Buren. He says "*this is a duty he neither can nor will perform.*" A public dinner was given to him on the 19th ult., by a number of the citizens of Talbot county. How the other members will act time will show.

☞ *Alabama.*—The Montgomery Advertiser (V. Buren) gives returns from 31 counties, in which it makes Van Buren's majority 4582 votes, and remarks—"nineteen counties yet to be heard from, which will no doubt increase the Van Buren majority to upwards of 6000 votes."

☞ We learn from a gentleman who came from the South yesterday morning, that a meeting was held in Columbia, on the evening of the 5th inst., by the members of the South Carolina Legislature, for the purpose of agreeing upon Electors to vote for President and Vice President. Electors favorable to the three candidates, Van Buren, White, and Harrison, were nominated to the meeting, and each rejected. The meeting finally agreed to vote for John Tyler as Vice President.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of Davidson College will meet at the College, on Wednesday the 21st of December, at which time and place the Presbytery of Concord will meet. Business of importance.

Dec. 6, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully requests all those who have not settled their accounts due to the late firm of Dunlap & Johnston, and to the late firm of Dunlap, Johnston & Co., formerly (managed by Andrew Montgomery) to call and settle them on or before the next February Court. Also, all persons indebted me by note or book account will please call and settle as I am in want of money.

JNO. J. DUNNAP.

Dec. 6, 1836. 23tf

Auction! Auction!!

I WILL sell at my house in Charlotte, on Thursday the 22d instant, a large assortment of

SADDLES,

(*all made in my Shop.*)

Bridles, Martingales, Halters, Sulkey and Gig Harness, Barouche & Carryall Harness, Blind Bridles, Collars, Hipstraps, Breechbands, Backbands, &c.,

together with a large assortment of

Saddle Trees,

of the best quality,

Gig and Barouche Mounting, Stirrup Irons, (*Plated, Brass & Pol. Steel.*)

—ALSO—

a fine assortment of **Bridle Bits, Buckles** of every description,

Worsted & Cotton Webbing,

and a great variety of materials suitable for the Saddling Business. The above articles will be sold to the highest bidder. All sums of Five Dollars and under, *Cash.* All sums over that amount, a credit of 3 months will be given, by the purchaser giving a note and security.

JNO. J. DUNLAP.

Dec. 6, 1836. 2w

MILCH COWS for Sale. Apply to F. L. SMITH or J. D. BOYD.

Dec. 6, 1836. 23-tf

LOOK HERE.

THE Omnibus Concern is still kept up by the subscriber.

Dec. 6, 1836. B. P. BOYD.

NOTICE.

THERE will be sold, at Public Sale, on the 22d instant, at the residence of John Q. R. Campbell, in the upper end of Mecklenburg county, a quantity of

Corn, Hay, Fodder, Oats,

2 or 3 Horses
3 or 4 likely
Milch Cows
with young calves

A first rate yoke of OXEN and other young Cattle,

Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils,

and other articles not necessary to mention, where due attendance will be given by the subscriber.

ELIAS ALEXANDER.

Dec. 3, 1836. 2w

Negro Hiring.

WILL be hired, in the town of Charlotte, on the 2d day of January, 1837,

10 or 12 likely Negroes,

belonging to the estate of George Means, for the term of 12 months. Also, will be rented on the same day, a tract of land joining Capp's Gold Mine, belonging to the said Means, now occupied by John McQuay.

S. LAWING, *Guardian.*

Dec. 5, 1836. 23-4w

Taken Up

BY the subscriber, on the 27th ult., a dark Bay MARE, blind in the left eye, supposed to be about 12 or 14 years old, which the owner can get by proving property, and paying all charges.

THOMPSON WALKER.

Dec. 3, 1836. 23-3t

kins, M'Neill, Williamson, Simpson, W. B. Lane, Caldwell, Smith and Loudermilk.

SENATE.

Thursday Nov. 24.

Mr. Polk, from the Select Committee on the subject, reported Rules of Order for the government of the Senate, which were read and concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Marsteller, a Message was sent to the House of Commons, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Edwards presented the following Resolutions:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of North-Carolina, that the power to tax, is a trust created for the benefit of the people, and limited by the necessities of Government, and to call from the people, in the shape of taxes or duties, more money than is demanded by the wants of the Government economically administered, is a breach of that trust.

Resolved, that the accumulation in the Treasury of the United States, of a large Surplus Revenue, is unwise, subversive of the principles of free Government, dangerous to public liberty, and ought to be avoided.

Resolved, that the Senators from this State, in the Congress of the United States, be instructed, and the Representatives be requested to use their endeavors to effect such a modification of the existing Tariff of duties as will bring down the Revenue from imports to the wants of Government, economically administered, having due regard to all the great interests of the country.

Read, and ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

The Resolutions, offered yesterday by Mr. Carson, on the subject of the Surplus Revenue, were taken up for consideration. Mr. Edwards moved the following substitute therefor, which was accepted by the mover, and then adopted.

Resolved, that a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing to raise a joint Select Committee of five from each House, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the expediency of accepting that portion of the Surplus Revenue, which may be allotted to North-Carolina, under an Act of Congress, passed at the late Session, entitled "An Act to regulate the Public Deposites, and of suggesting some plan for the safe keeping of said portion of the Surplus Revenue.

The Speaker announced to the Senate, the following Committees:

On Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Montgomery, Hussey, Gudger, Moye, Myers, Cooper of Martin, Bryan of Craven.

On Internal Improvements—Messrs. Joiner, Jones, Albright, Dobson, Bryan, of Carteret, Saunders, Reinhardt.

Judiciary Committee.—Messrs. Bryan of Carteret, Morehead, Moseley, Carson, Edwards, Kelly, Hargrave.

On Finance.—Messrs. Polk, Marsteller, Hawkins, Williams, Mebane, Dockery, Moody.

On Education and Literary Fund.—Messrs. Mosely, Moore, Taylor, Davidson, Kerr, Spruill, Fox.

On Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Morehead, Burney, Hall, Reid, Barnett, Melchor, Boulder.

On Claims.—Messrs. Kelly, Baker, Redding, McCormick, Whitaker, Lindsay, Cowper.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. L. A. Gwyn,

Resolved, that a message be sent to the Senate proposing to raise a joint select Committee, of five from each House, on so much of the Governor's message as relates to the passage of laws regulating the appointment of Militia Officers, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Hoke,

Resolved, that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint select Committee of four on the part of each House, to whom shall be referred so much of the Governor's message as relates the sixth Judicial District, with a proposition to the administration of justice, and particularly in print the Memorial and papers referred to by the Governor in relation to the said Judicial District.

On motion of Mr. D. Jordan,

Resolved, that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing that a joint select Committee, of five on the part of each House, be raised, to whom so much of the Governor's message as relates to the proportion of the public revenue accruing to North Carolina under the late act of Congress entitled the "Deposite Bill," shall be referred with instructions to report a bill accepting the same and providing in what manner the same can be most profitably invested.

On motion of Mr. Williamson,

Resolved, that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to refer so much of the Governor's message as relates to the subject of Abolition and incendiary publications to a joint select Committee of five members on the part of each House.

On motion of Mr. J. A. Guinn,

Resolved, that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint select Committee of five on the part of each House, on so much of the Governor's message as relates to the lands lately acquired by Treaty from the Cherokee Indians.

On motion of Mr. Fisher,

Resolved, that a select Committee be appointed to examine the arrangements in this Hall for the accommodation of this House and ascertain if the same cannot be altered, so as to make the Hall more convenient for the purpose of legislation.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Samuel F. Patterson, Public Treasurer, transmitting the annual report on the State of the Treasury. On motion of Mr. Clayton, ordered that it be sent to the Senate, with a proposition to print the same. [This Report shall appear in our next, if received in time.]

SENATE.

Friday, Nov. 25.

On motion of Mr. Edwards, that portion of the Executive Message, relating to the Judiciary, was referred to the Committee on that subject.

On motion of Mr. Joyner, that portion of it, relating to Internal Improvement, was referred to the Committee on that subject; and

On motion of Mr. Marsteller, that portion of it, referring to Militia Officers, &c. was referred to that Committee.

On motion of Mr. J. W. Bryan, the Treaty made with the Cherokees, and the Deposit Act were ordered to be printed, together with any communications which may have been received from the Treasury Department of the United States by the Governor.

On motion of Mr. Moseley, that part of the Governor's Message, relating to the Literary Fund, was referred to the Committee of Education.

Mr. Hall, from the joint select Committee on the subject, reported joint Rules of Order for the Government of the two Houses, which were read and concurred in.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Gilliam submitted a Resolution, which was adopted, for the appointment of a Joint Select Committee, on the subject of the Public Buildings and the re-building of the Capitol.

On motion of Mr. McRae, so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the subject, of Internal Improvement, was referred to the Standing Committee on that subject.

A Message was received from the Senate, proposing to raise a Joint Committee, to inquire whether this State ought to receive our share of the Surplus Revenue, and, if so, in what manner it should be disposed of. The Message having been read,

Mr. Jordan moved that it lie on the table. He said, this House had already passed a Resolution, mem. con. to accept the same, and had sent it to the Senate for concurrence, and it would therefore be inconsistent to adopt this Resolution to inquire into the expediency of accepting it. The Message was laid on the table.

Mr. Fisher, from the Committee yesterday appointed, made a Report, suggesting certain alterations in the Hall of the House of Commons, whereby the comfort and convenience of the Members will be promoted. The Report was concurred in, and the alterations have been made.

SENATE.

Saturday Nov. 26.

On motion of Mr. Moore, so much of the Governor's Message, as relates to the validity of issuing Writs of Election, under the Acts of the last Session, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Jones, Mr. Polk was added to the Military Committee. The House being informed thereof, Mr. Maclin, of Franklin, on motion of Mr. Hawkins, was also added.

The Speaker laid before the Senate, the Resignation of the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, Senator in Congress, which was read and accepted, and ordered to be transmitted to the House of Commons.

A number of resignations from Justices of the Peace were read and accepted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The whole sitting was occupied in the consideration of the Joint Rules of Order for the Government of the two Houses, adopted by the Senate; and sent to this House for concurrence. On motion of Mr. Hoke, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, Mr. Hoskins, in the Chair, on the Rules.

Several slight amendments were made to the Rules, on motion of Mr. Haywood.

To the 17th Rule, which prescribes the manner of conducting Elections on joint ballot, Mr. Haywood proposed an amendment, the object of which was to provide that, when the two Houses shall have agreed upon a certain day to go into the election of any Officer, upon the arrival of the period designated, that the two Houses should convene *together* in the Hall of the House of Commons, and proceed to said Election.

This motion gave rise to an animated debate of some length, in which it was advocated by the mover, and resisted by Messrs. Graham and Fisher. It was urged by Mr. Haywood, that this mode would be found more simple in its details, and be attended with less loss of time, than that proposed by the Rule, as reported; while the other gentlemen contended, that such an arrangement would be found not only very inconvenient in practice, but was not authorized by the Constitution—that the two branches were distinct bodies, representing distinct interests, the Senate being based on taxation, and the House of Commons representing federal numbers—that if the motion prevailed, it would have the effect of destroying the check which, by the Constitution, is given to one branch over the other, and would, in fact, be an anomaly in legislation.

Mr. Haywood subsequently withdrew this proposition to amend, but immediately moved to strike out the whole of the 17th Rule, and insert a substitute, the object of which is to compel the two Houses, whenever a particular day and hour is set apart to go into an Election, on the arrival of the designated period, to proceed at once to the business without debate. It was advocated by the mover, and opposed by the gentlemen, before named, on the ground that if agreed to, no stronger obligation would rest on the members to adhere to any agreement which they might make, than is already imposed, and was therefore, to say the least unnecessary. The motion however finally prevailed, and the Committee rose and reported the Rules, as amended to the House. On the question of agreeing to the Amendment, proposed in Committee, the vote stood: Ayes 58—Noes 54. So it was carried, and the Senate notified thereof.

SENATE.

Monday, November 28.

John M. Skinner, the Senator elect from the counties of Borquimons and Pasquotank, appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

On motion of Mr Spruill,

Resolved, That so much of the amended Constitution as relates to the passage of general laws regulating divorce and alimony; and so much as relates to the passage of general laws, regulating the alteration of the name of any person, or restoring to the rights of citizenship, any person convicted of an infamous crime, be referred to the committee on the judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Cooper of Martin,

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the present existing ca. sa. laws, so that no ca. sa. for the future shall issue except the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or either of them, or their agent or agents, shall make oath before some justice of the peace of the county where such defendant or defendants shall reside, that he or they believe that the defendants have so concealed or embezzled his or their property, in a fraudulent manner, for the purpose of preventing him or them from the recovery of their just debt; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Polk presented a bill to alter the mode of appointing certain general and field officers of the militia of the State; which passed its first reading, and was referred.

On motion of Mr. Reid,

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the militia laws of this State as to compel the captains of companies of militia to muster their respective companies four times a year; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Received from the House of Commons a message, concurring in the proposition to raise a joint select committee on the subject of the Cherokee land, and informing that Messrs. J. A. Guinn, Crawford, Hill, Miller of Burke, and Satterthwaite form the committee on the part of the Commons. Whereupon Messrs. Gudger, Reinhardt, Dockery, Carson and Baker, were appointed on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Carson presented a memorial from a number of the citizens of the counties of Rutherford and Lincoln, praying the erection of a new county out of part of those counties; which was read, and referred to a joint select committee, consisting of Messrs. Carson and Reinhardt on the part of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Bryan, of Carteret and Jones, the message from the House of Commons, with a proposition that a joint select committee of five on the part of each House be raised, to whom shall be referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the proportion of the public revenue accruing to North Carolina, with instructions to report a bill accepting the same, and providing in what manner the same can be most profitably invested, was taken up for consideration, and adopted. Whereupon Messrs. Bryan of Carteret and Jones, Mosely, Morehead, Joyner and Hawkins were appointed on the part of the Senate.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Received from the Senate a message, transmitting the resignation of Willie P. Mangum, as a Senator in the Congress of the United States; which was read and accepted.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from John B. Muse, the member elect from the county of Pasquotank resigning his seat in this body. Whereupon, it was ordered that a writ of election be issued to the Sheriff of said county, commanding him to hold an election to supply the vacancy on Thursday, the 8th day of December next.

Mr. Graham presented a petition from certain citizens of Orange County, praying a division of said county, together with a bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of Jefferson; which bill passed its first reading, and was made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Moore, a bill making sheriffs officially liable in certain cases; also, a bill allowing sheriffs or their deputies to administer oaths in certain cases. By Mr. Fisher, a bill for the erection of a bridge over the South Yadkin river, at or near Hall's Mills, in Rowan. By Mr. Granberry, a bill to incorporate the Norfolk and Edenton Rail Road Company. These bills severally passed their first reading and were referred.

On motion of Mr. J. W. Guinn,

Resolved, That the committee on Internal Improvement be instructed to inquire into the expediency of laying out and constructing a road from the town of Franklin, in Macon county, the nearest and best way to the place where the county site for the public buildings shall be located in the territory recently acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians; and from said place to some point on the Georgia line that will best afford a communication with the State of Alabama, having a due regard to the interest of the State.

On motion of Mr. Fisher,

Resolved, That the committee on Internal Improvement be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making a turnpike road of the Hickory Nut Gap Road, in the county of Rutherford and Buncombe—the State to appropriate the whole of the funds necessary to make the road; and the tolls arising therefrom to go exclusively to the State; and that said committee report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Fisher presented the following resolution, which was read and rejected:

Resolved, That the committee on Internal Improvement be instructed to inquire into expediency of the State purchasing up the stock in the turnpike road leading from Ashville, in Buncombe county, to the Tennessee line; to the end that the State may become sole proprietor of the road.

On motion of Mr. D. Jordan,

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint select committee, consisting of three members on the part of each House, to whom shall be referred the subject of the public printing, with instructions to inquire if the law regulating the same does not require amendment; and that they report accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Patton,

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law in cases of conviction for malicious mischief, where offenders are unable to pay for the property injured or destroyed, to allow the Judges the discretionary power of giving the offenders one or two public whippings, not exceeding thirty-nine lashes.

SENATE.

Tuesday Nov. 29.

Received from the House of Commons, a message, proposing sundry amendments to the Joint Rules reported for the government of the two Houses; all of which were concurred in except the following, proposed as a substitute for the 17th rule:

"All elections requiring a joint vote shall be viva voce, and they shall be conducted as follows, to wit: Either House may send a message to the other proposing a day and hour for voting in both Houses; and the time of voting being once agreed to by both Houses, they shall proceed to take the vote at that time; and thereupon a viva voce examination of two members in each House shall be appointed to superintend the same in the respective Houses; and after the votes have been taken, the said committee shall confer together and report the result of the joint vote of the two Houses."

The question on agreeing to this proposition, was decided in the negative. The ayes and noes being demanded by Mr. Cooper of Martin, were as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Arrington, Baker, Bryan of Craven, Bunting, Cooper of Gates and Chowan, Cooper of Martin, Dobson, Edwards, Exum, Fox, Hall, Hawkins, Houlder, Hussey, Kerr, Lindsay, Marsteller, Mebane, Mosely, Reid, Reinhardt, Saunders, and Whitaker—23.

Noes—Messrs. Albright, Bryan of Carteret and Jones, Barnet, Burney, Carson, Davidson, Dockery, Gudger, Hargrave, Joyner, Jones, Kelly, Melchor, Montgomery, Moody, Moye, Morehead, Moore, M'Cormick, Myers, Polk, Reding, Skinner, Spruill, Taylor and Williams—26.

Mr. Jones presented the petition of E. Cox and T. Vestol of Tennessee, praying compensation for the apprehension of Jas. Meadows, a murderer, from this State; and Mr. Reinhardt a petition from a number of the citizens of the county of Lincoln, relative to the erection of a new county of parts of Rutherford and Lincoln. Referred.

The proposition of the House of Commons to raise a joint Select Committee on the subject of the Public Printing, was agreed to, and Messrs. Marsteller, Moore, and M'Cormick appointed on the part of the Senate.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Clement presented a bill, founded on a petition, to lay off and establish a County by the name of Davie. Mr. C. explained briefly the reasons why the citizens of Rowan desired a division of their county; after which, the bill was read the first time, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Fisher presented a Report from the Commissioners for re building the Capitol, which was read and ordered to be printed. The Commissioners ask for a further appropriation of $75,000.

On motion of Mr. Hartley, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of raising the fees of Witnesses summoned to attend court in other counties. The same Committee, on motion of Mr. Courts, were ordered to inquire into the expediency of increasing the Tax on strolling players and Equestrian performers. The same Committee, on motion of Mr. Guthrie, were instructed to report a Resolution, declaring what is the true construction to be placed on the 8th section of the constitution of this State. The same Committee, on motion of Mr. Fisher, were instructed to enquire and report what laws shall be regarded as *private*, and what, public—the Amended Constitution providing that no *private* law shall be passed without 30 days notice having been given of the intended application.

On motion of Mr. Hill, a Message was sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint Select Committee, consisting of four members on the part of each House, to whom it shall be referred to enquire what alterations and amendments ought to be made in the Revenue Laws of this State.

On motion of Mr. Fisher,

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate, proposing that on Monday next, the two houses proceed to examine the returns and compare the Polls of the late election for Governor of the State, that the person elected may be duly notified of the same. Agreed to.

Received from the Governor, by his private Secretary, the Report of the Commissioners appointed to revise and digest the Public Statute Laws of the State. The Report was accompanied by printed copies of the digested Statutes, prepared under the Act of the last Legislature. The Commissioners state in their Report, that more than 2,000 laws have been examined, and the whole body of the laws is now comprized in 115 Acts of convenient length. The Report was referred to the Committee on Revised Statutes.

From the Western W. Review.

OUR SERVANTS TURNED MASTERS.

"CHAINS AND SLAVERY."

The post office department has certainly carried its "brief authority" to a most alarming extent. Recently its power attempted to be exercised against L. P. Speece, the Post Master at Perryville, Tennessee, but signally failed. In accordance with his rights and his duties as a Freeman, he took occasion to tell the TRUTH to the Department, in relation to its demands and requisitions; and as he spurned the idea of being a VASSAL to the sovereignty of that government, of which, by the constitution of his country, he was a component part—accompanied it with his resignation. The department wrote him substantially in reply, that he USED LANGUAGE INCOMPATIBLE with the position he sustained towards the administration, and so ordered him forthwith to advertise his resignation of the office. He did so—but the people were determined not to permit the sacrifice of so faithful a public officer, and after various ineffectual attempts to induce different individuals to take it, the WOULD BE MASTERS of the people were COMPELLED to ask his reacceptance of that trust, out of which they would fain have reformed him for opinion's sake. Nobly done Old Perry!—Worthily she sustains the honest independence of the gallant soldier whose name she bears.

Absence of mind.—The last case is that of a ship carpenter, who bit off the end of a copper spike, and drove a plug of tobacco into a vessel's bottom.

From the Seminoles.

Charleston, November 30.

IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.

The brig *General Scott*, Capt. Bennet, arrived last evening from Jacksonville, (E. F.) whence she sailed on Wednesday evening last. The G. S. had 16 hours run from light to light.

A passenger in the Gen. Scott informs us that an express had arrived at Black Creek, on Monday night last, bringing information that two severe engagements had taken place between part of the U. States Army, consisting of the Tennessee Volunteers and the Florida Militia, under the command of Gen. Call, and the Seminole Indians. The regulars and the friendly Indians separated from the volunteers, previous to the action, and proceeded up towards the Wahaw Swamp, on one side of the river, and the volunteers on the other. When the latter had nearly reached the swamp, they fell in with a body of Indians, which proved to be about one half of their whole force, and immediately gave them battle. In about one hour the Indians retreated, having suffered a loss of 20 killed and a number wounded; the latter they carried off with them. The volunteers pursued them closely, and encamped for the night, the enemy continuing on the march. The following day (Saturday) they continued the pursuit, and overtook the Indians near nightfall, when another severe engagement took place, which lasted more than an hour, when they again gave way, carrying off their wounded. The number of killed could not be ascertained, owing to the darkness of the night. The express left early on Saturday morning, previous to the return of the officers, from an examination of the field. The loss of the whites, in the two engagements, was five killed and ten wounded. They took prisoner a negro, who states that the Indians were divided as to two parties—those who were not in the engagement are anxious for peace, and will probably make an overture as soon as they can escape the vigilance of the war party, whose threats they fear. Both parties are short of ammunition, and it is expected, should they receive no further supplies, they will shortly surrender. Gen. Call intends keeping his men moving in pursuit, and using every exertion to annihilate the savage hords. Great praise is awarded to General Armstrong, of the Tennessee Volunteers, for his coolness and bravery; and also to Col. Reed, of the Florida Volunteers, who commanded in person. They had not heard any thing of the Regulars and friendly Indians, but suppose they could not have reached the swamps.

The Rail Road.—By reference to an article copied into our paper from the Knoxville Register, it will be seen that Four Millions, the amount necessary to secure the Charter has been subscribed. We do not know whether to congratulate the country on this event or not. Should this magnificent enterprize be accomplished, the effect it will produce upon the interests of some places will be almost magical. Towns and cities will spring up in a day, and those already in existence, will shine with beauty and splendor. It will be a source of gratification to witness the prosperity of any section of country through which this road will pass, but it is our duty, a duty we shall always discharge without regard to consequences, to guard the interests of our own State. Should the location of the Road be such as our Legislature were made to expect, when they granted the charter; should it be such as the North Carolina delegates, at the Knoxville Convention were assured would be selected, the State would feel some interest in the enterprize. We rested in those pledges given at Raleigh, and tacitly renewed at Knoxville, we published to the world that those pledges had been given, and we are yet told that they were not given, because they were not published!

We hope that there will be no more subscriptions in North Carolina until something further is known as to the course South Carolina will pursue. Two gentlemen have been delegated to attend the meeting of the Legislature in Columbia, who will perhaps be able in a short time to ascertain something that may be relied on. Until then our advice to every North Carolinian is "reserve your funds for works which will be of some service to your own State, and do not build up a sister State by sacrificing yourselves."—*Rutherford Gazette.*

Departure of the Mexican Envoy.—Senor Gorostiza has embarked for Mexico, with all the members of the legation. Previous to his departure he addressed to our government an exposition of his reasons for taking this step, from which we give the following extract.

"Unhappily the result has not been what the undersigned expected. The note of Mr. Dickens has left him no hope. The explanations, moreover, which have been given him in the name of the President, have shown how little can be looked for, by Mexico, from the United States, since her most sacred rights, her most important interests, are thus sacrificed to the shadow of an imaginary danger. Mexico is wronged and insulted as a measure of precaution.

"Under such painful circumstances, the undersigned would be wanting in his duty, as the representative of Mexico, if he did not avail himself of the method left him, to express the pain he feels at the wrong done his country. On his own responsibility therefore, he declares his mission from this moment terminated."

Charlotte:

Friday, December 9, 1836.

☞ *Legislative.*—We lay before our readers full reports of the proceedings of the General Assembly. As the two Houses have not got fairly to work there is very little business of interest. The Register says,

"No move has been made in either House, on the subject of the Senatorial Election. It is perfectly understood, that, on joint ballot, parties are equally balanced, there being a Whig majority of two in the Senate, and a Van Buren majority of two in the Commons. Mr. Mine, of Pasquotank, (Whig) and Mr. Jarvis, of Duplin, (V. B.) have not yet taken their seats. It is common report, and, we presume therefore, there is no impropriety in mentioning it, that the Van Buren party have settled down on Judge Strange, as their Candidate for the Senate."

☞ *Governor's Message.*—We insert in to-day's paper this document, and for it the reader is referred to the first page. We have no particular objection to it, but we consider it a very ordinary production for a man of so much ability as Gov. Speight had been "*crocked up*" to be in these parts by some of his supporters. It is before our readers and they can judge for themselves of its ability. The Raleigh Register in remarking on this document says,

"This document was presented to the Legislature, on Wednesday last, and the reading of it was listened to with great respect and attention. Its moderate length is well worthy of being imitated by other functionaries, and its temperate language, with a single exception, is commendable. We allude to that portion of it devoted to the Surplus Revenue and the modification of the Tariff; and, with all due respect for his Excellency, we consider his notions in regard to the immediate reduction of Tariff as wholly untenable, *if not* disorganizing. To disturb the compromise sanctioned by Congress, and since ratified by the People, would, in our opinion, be for "fools to rush madly in, where angels should fear to tread."

"We feel pretty confident that a majority of the Legislature of North Carolina will not sanction his Excellency's recommendation with regard to the investment of our portion of the Surplus. The pretext, that it may hereafter be called for, is without foundation. No man in his senses can believe that it ever will be called for. It is our's, and we have a right to appropriate it as we please, consistently with the terms of the Act under which we receive it. We confess, we like the opinions of our Governor elect on this subject, much better than we do those of our present Governor. In a recent report made by him, as President of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, he incidentally gives his views with regard to the proper disposition of the Surplus, as follows:

"It is assumed as a matter of certainty, that the Surplus Revenue to which our State will be entitled from the General Government, under an act of Congress, will be received, and, in all probability, appropriated to Internal Improvements and Education. Although many speculations are afloat as to its disposition, yet I cannot bring my mind to believe, after much reflection, that any appropriation of it could be as worthy of the State as the improvement of the intellectual and pecuniary condition of her citizens, or that any better plan can be devised for the promotion of them desirable objects, than the investment of the principal in Rail Roads and Canals, and devoting the Interest and Dividends arising therefrom, to the establishment of Free Schools, in obedience to the sacred injunctions of the Constitution too long shamefully neglected."

☞ *United States Senator.*—By reference to our Legislative Proceedings, our readers will learn, and most of them no doubt with regret, that the Hon. Willie P. Mangum has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States. Although his chance for re election was bad, we had hoped he would have served out the remainder of his time. His resignation has been caused, no doubt, by the criminal desertion of the Whigs—for we firmly believe, had the Whigs carried the State, there would have been no doubt of his re-election. The election will therefore take place, as well for the unexpired term, as for the new term which commences on the 4th of March next.

☞ The Legislature of South Carolina convened in Columbia on the 28th ult. Patrick Noble was elected President of the Senate; Jacob Earley, Clerk; A. Gardner, Reader; —— Gallard, Doorkeeper; B. Harrison, Messenger. In the House, D. L. Wardlaw was elected Speaker; W. Glover, Clerk; J. D. Treadwell, Reader; J. Fulton, Doorkeeper; —— Nettles, Messenger. The Message of Gov. McDuffie was communicated to both Houses on the 29th. It is very long, and we looked over some parts of it with a good deal of pleasure—we consider it an able and interesting document, and we shall give some extracts from it if we can find room for them in our next. The Governor is not opposed to the States receiving her portion of the Surplus Revenue, but recommends it to be placed in the State Bank with the other Revenues of the State. We learn from the Message that it is the intention of Gov. McDuffie to retire to private life after the expiration of his present Gubernatorial term.

☞ *Alabama.*—The Legislature of Alabama convened at Tuscaloosa on the 7th ult. Arthur P. Bagby, Esq., (V. B.) was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives without opposition, and Hugh McVay, President of the Senate, by a majority of 4 votes over Samuel B. Moore—both Jackson Van Burenites.

Gov. Clay's Message is very long, a large portion being devoted to a history of the late Creek War, and the circumstances attendant thereupon. He advises that Alabama shall accept her portion of the Surplus Revenue, and appropriate it to the consummation of the important works of internal improvement in which that State is engaged.

Col. John McKinley, (V. B.) has been elected by the Legislature of Alabama, a Senator in Congress, in the place of Hon. Gabriel Moore, (Whig) for six years from the 4th of March next.

☞ *Independence of Texas.*—A gentleman (says the Fayetteville *Observer*) passed through this place on Sunday last, in the Stage from Washington, who stated that Mexico had acknowledged the independence of Texas? and that he was the bearer of despatches to the Mexican Minister at Washington announcing the fact.

The Elections.

North Carolina.—We have at last received full returns of the vote for President and Vice President in this State—and the majority for Van Buren is 2602. We have determined not to publish our table until we receive the official returns of the vote for Governor, which will be in a week or two, and then give both together.

Louisiana.—Returns, said to be brought by the Hon. Mr. Garland, member of Congress from Louisiana, have been received from all the Parishes in the State, (all official but one,) which give the White ticket a majority of 22.

Tennessee.—The Washington Republican, printed at Jonesboro, Tenn., states that Judge White's majority in Tennessee is 10,000.

Alabama.—The Mobile Advertiser says: The returns from our election come in very slowly, owing to the miserable arrangement of the mails, and the low state of the rivers which prevents the steamboats from running with the despatch. Returns from 15 counties (nine return not complete) give the White Ticket a majority of 2449.

Mississippi.—The returns from Mississippi are decidedly favorable. Twenty-one counties heard from which give White 1475 majority.

Georgia.—Returns from 86 counties (leaving 4 to be heard from) give White 24,336, Van Buren 21,292—majority for White 3,044.

Illinois.—The Cincinnati Whig of Nov. 24th, says, "the Alton Telegraph of the 16th inst., says that the Harrison or Union ticket has "*undoubtedly*" succeeded in Illinois. This cheering news is corroborated by a gentleman of this city just arrived from a visit to the State. He says the State was given up by the Van Burenites."

The following is a correct state of the matter as it now stands:

For the Van Buren Ticket.		*For the Whig Ticket.*	
New Hampshire,	7	Massachusetts,	14
Maine,	10	Vermont,	7
Rhode Island,	4	Delaware,	3
Connecticut,	8	Maryland,	10
New York,	42	New Jersey,	8
Pennsylvania,	30	Ohio,	21
Virginia,	23	Indiana,	9
North Carolina,	15	Kentucky,	15
	139	Tennessee,	15
		Georgia,	11
			113

STATES NOT YET HEARD FROM.

South Carolina,	11
Alabama,	7
Louisiana,	5
Mississippi,	4
Illinois,	5
Missouri,	4
Arkansas,	3

John B. *Muse*, Esq., (Whig) the member elect from the county of Pasquotank, has resigned his seat in the House of Commons, in consequence of ill health, and a writ has been issued ordering an election to be held on the 5th instant, to fill the vacancy.

John *M.* Skinner, Esq., of Pasquotank, (Whig) has been elected to the Senate from the district composed of that county and Perquimons, in the place of Jesse Wilson, Esq., deceased.

The President's Health.—Two nights ago the President was taken with a cough, which was succeeded by a considerable bleeding from the lungs. He had suffered for some time previous with severe pain in his side. He was relieved from both unpleasant symptoms, in some degree, by the lancet. Night before last the hemorrhage from the lungs recurred, and was again stopped by the same process and other applications. He is now extremely weak, from the effects of the disorder and remedies, but is better, and considered by his physicians in no immediate danger. Many years ago he was affected in the same way, and recovered without serious injury, or even a long depression of his health.—*Globe of* 22 *ult.*

The effusion of blood from the President's lungs has ceased. His physician now anticipates a speedy recovery.—*Ib.* 23*d inst.*

The Vice-Presidency.—The Constitution of the United States provides that in the case of a failure to elect a Vice-President by the People, the *two* highest Candidates shall be voted for by the Senate. If Virginia remains true to her integrity, (her Electors being pledged to vote for Judge Smith, of Alabama) then Col. Johnson cannot succeed in the Electoral Colleges, and the duty of selecting the Vice-President will devolve upon the Senate.—*Ral. Reg.*

New Jersey.—In addition to the election of President, New Jersey chose members of Congress last week, by general ticket, and the following gentlemen, all whigs, are elected:—

John Ayerigg,	John R. Maxwell,
William Halsted,	Joseph T. Randolph,
Charles C. Stratton,	Thomas Jones York.

William Chetwood (whig) is elected to the present Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Philemon Dickerson, (Van Buren) now governor of the state. There is therefore a whig gain of one member in the present Congress, and six in the next Congress.

GOOD NEWS AND TRUE.

Flour at $4 *per Barrel.*—Go to the Factors, or to the Rice Machines, and purchase 230 lbs. small or broken Rice at 91¢ per 100 lbs. then take it to Mr. Green's Mill, (whose Miller understands preparing it) and have it ground into fine Flour. Thus you will have after (toll is deducted) a Barrel (or 200lbs.) of as good Flour, at the low price of four Dollars as you are now buying every day from the New Yorkers at three times the sum.

What we practice ourselves and find *good*, may *very good*, we feel morally bound to impart to our Neighbors. The Poor at least may profit by it. Let all take the hint that will.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

SHOCKING STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

From the Cincinnati Whig, Nov. 18.

Most Distressing Steamboat Accident—Loss of Life.—It becomes our painful duty to record a most distressing accident which occurred on yesterday morning, about the dawn of day, on board the steamboat Flora, Capt. R. D. Chapman. While on her way from Louisville to this city, and near Rising Sun, (Indiana,) about 30 miles below Cincinnati, the pipes which connect the two boilers together, commonly called the "connecting pipes," suddenly broke or separated, causing the death of one man, and the scalding and mutilation of thirteen others, all cabin passengers but one.

From the N. Y. Evening Star.

Ship Bristol.—This ship, wrecked at Rockaway Beach, was boarded by the wreck-masters yesterday about twelve o'clock, who took off some eight or ten females, and landed them, but could not get back to the ship until twelve o'clock last night, when they took off the remaining twenty-four, but we are sorry to say that about *eighty persons*, mostly steerage passengers, have lost their lives since she struck. The officers and crew [illegible] safe—the ship a total wreck. It is [illegible] melancholy accident.

From the Albany Evening Journal of 22.

Extensive Bank Robbery.—The vaults of the Oneida Bank at Utica, were entered on Sunday, the 20th, instant, and the sum *of one hundred and eight thousand six hundred dollars* extracted therefrom, besides about six thousand dollars in notes and checks. The money stolen consisted of notes on the Banks of Rome, Albany and New York, and the other safety fund banks in this State, with about $6,000 on banks in the Eastern States.

In order to effect the robbery six locks had to be unbolted, five of which were effected by keys, and the other broken open.

The Directors offer a reward of $6,000 for the recovery of the money, and the arrest and conviction of the thief, or $2,000 for the arrest and conviction of the thief alone.

M. Pageot, Charge d' Affaires from France to the United States, with his family, accompanied by M. Saligny and M. Manthelon, who reached New York a few days ago in the packet-ship Sylvie de Grasse, has arrived in this city. This is the same gentleman, our readers will recollect, who was Secretary to the French Legation, and for a time Charge d' Affaires, before the late difference between the United States and France, now so happily terminated.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Alleged violation of the American Flag.—The following extract is from a London paper per Westminster:

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 21.

A circumstance has occurred at Smyrna which may disturb a little the renewed harmony between France and America. On the 14th, the American brig Banian, loaded with Turkish produce for Boston, set sail and got beyond the Castle, when she was forcibly boarded by a French man-of-war's boat. An officer and several men, armed, said they were in search of two deserters, who they suspected to be on board, and notwithstanding that Captain Inglee assured them on his word of honor that there were no such men in his ship, the French commenced a strict search, and not succeeding in finding the deserters, the officers ordered the American captain to return to Smyrna. On this the American hauled down his flag, abandoned the vessel, and the French brought her to anchor between the Castle and the town. Captain Inglee then went on shore and made his protest. Thus the affair remained when the last accounts left Smyrna.

GEN. HARRISON AT HOME,

vs.

MR. VAN AUREN AT HOME.

General Harrison resides at Cincinnati. His majority there, at the last election, was 906 votes.

Mr. Van Buren resides at Albany. His majority there is about 200. The population and number of votes of the two places is about the same.

And we may add—"Gen. Jackson at Home." It must be a source of not a little mortification to the "Hero" that his own neighbours have "cut him," notwithstanding all his anxious solicitude and unwearied services in the cause of Mr. Van Buren. Be it remembered that Jackson's pet was beaten 41 votes in the "Hermitage" county. Will the Globe and Enquirer have the candor to let their readers know this fact? Is it any evidence of Gen. Jackson's unworthiness, that his intimate friends and boon and bottle companions have disregarded his monitions? We suspect he will now abandon the idea of turning John Bell out of Congress at the next election. "His bird won't fight."—*Richmond Whig.*

Expedition to Liberia.—The Parent Colonization Society are about despatching another ship to Liberia, with stores and emigrants. A ship has been chartered, and will sail for Wilmington (N. C.) in a few days. The emigrants to embark number about 70—at the head of whom is a respectable colored man by the name of Lewis Sheridan. He is a man of wealth, and many of the emigrants have considerable property. Thus does the work go on.—*N. Y. Advertiser.*

NOTICE.

ALL those having bought Shoes, Boots, &c., of George are respectfully solicited to call on the subscriber and pay for the same without further notice, or they will have cost to pay.

B. P. BOYD.

Dec. 6, 1836. 23-3w

MARRIED

On the 24th of *Nov.* in Rowan county, by the Rev. Mr. Andrew Y. Lockridge, HENDERSON FORSYTH, Esq. of Iredell co. to Miss MARY T. FOSTER, only daughter of Mr. David Foster, of Rowan County.

In Concord on the 22d inst. by J. L. Beard, Esq. Mr. JOSEPH KLUTTS, to Miss MARY PLUNKET, widow of the late Capt. Joseph Plunket.

OBITUARY.

Died, on the 23d ult., at his residence, in Steel Creek settlement, in this county, Mr. REESE PRICE, in the 42d year of his age. He was a good citizen, a sincere friend, an affectionate husband, a kind parent, and an humble and devoted Christian. He was unostentatious in his manners and conscientious in the performance of duty. The loss to his afflicted family is irreparable—but their consolation is, that it was gain for him to die.

For many years the deceased had been a member of the Presbyterian Church, and exhibited not merely the *form* but the *power* of Religion in his conduct. With him the Gospel was *not* a speculative theory but a practical system—"He believed with the heart." In him Piety was an operative principle—causing a punctual attendance on the means of grace, and prompting to a fixed and solemn attention to the message of the Gospel. It was not assumed for special occasions. It was permanently seated in the heart and influenced the daily life and conversation. While he was punctual in the discharge of religious duties of a public kind, he was not negligent of those of a more private nature. Family religion, by so many neglected, was by him properly estimated.—His household was instructed in the way of godliness, and were taught by precept and example, the necessity of the morning and evening sacrifice. But it was in his last hours that the influence of Piety was most obviously displayed. Then it was apparent that a *Christian life* was the best preparation for a *peaceful death*. With calmness and composure he looked forward to his departure.—Death was divested of his terrors—Christ Jesus was the foundation of his hope, and the promises his consolation and joy. He could well say thy rod and staff, they comfort me. Having finished his course he departed without a struggle or a groan. "The righteous has hope in his death." "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."—*Communicated.*

Died, in this county, on the 29th ult., after a severe and painful illness, which he bore with christian fortitude and patience, in the 69th year of his age, JOHN WILSON, Sen. The deceased was extensively known throughout the county, and where best known, was most highly respected.—For more than 30 years he exercised the office of Ruling Elder, and so far as known, with entire satisfaction to the Church: first, and for a short time, in the Associate Reformed Congregation of Sardis; but for many years, in the Associate Congregation of Bethany. In the support of Gospel Ordinances, he was liberal in his contributions, and in the exercise of his office, most exemplary. He was punctual to his appointments, conscientious in visiting the sick, the widow and the fatherless, faithful, but prudent in dealing with offenders, and emphatically "given to hospitality." In private he was also exemplary—punctual in family duties, and in his conversation, edifying and instructive. In his removal, a void has been created in the family, the neighboring circle and Church, not easily to be supplied—but what is our loss, we confidently believe is his gain. We sorrow not, as those who have no hope. "For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him." Let the bereaved family remember the precious promise, "Leave thy fatherless children, I will preserve them alive; and let thy widows trust in me;" and let the neighbors and acquaintances of the deceased, walk according to the rule of God's word and the example of the godly, "being followers of them who through faith and patience inherit the promises,"—and let the Church be comforted that a seed shall not be wanting to serve God, and plead the promise, that "instead of the fathers he would take the children."—*Communicated.*

Departed this life, on the 23d ult., at the residence of his mother, Mr. JOHN CALVIN BLACK, in the 26th year of his age. He was a constant subject of affliction for the last 16 years, which he endured with Christian patience, and exemplified that Religion which he professed in the early part of his life. He commenced a literary coorse, and during his advancement he gave evidence of a strong mind, but soon he was seized by that disease, to which he was finally a victim—but still his mind continued comparatively firm and capable of admiring that Love which is taught in the sacred oracles. During his feebleness he was deprived of a kind father and an affectionate sister, but his equanimity of mind under these trials, showed his ideas on death to be Christian. Thus we see God's diversified providences to one health, to another disease. While many were enjoying the pleasures of health and gayety, this individual's afflictions led him to a seriousness of mind seldom witnessed in youth, so we sorrow not as those who have no hope, "them also, which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him." He has left to his friends the consoling hope that he has exchanged the trials of earth for the rewards of Heaven. It is by such bereavements that God teaches his children submission to his will, and prepares them to enter into rest.—*Communicated.*

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has commenced the

Cabinet Making Business,

at his house, four doors east of the Carriage Shop, where he is prepared to make all articles in the above line, on the shortest notice. Having employed good workmen, he will warrant his work to be as well done, as low, and as durable, as any ever made in this place. All he wishes is a fair trial to ensure a share of the public favor.

The subscriber intending to work for Cash only, request all persons wishing Furniture of any description to call and see him.

ARCHIBALD HILL.

Dec. 6, 1836. 23tf

N. B. All articlese in the above business repaired on the shortest notice.

Town Lots for Sale.

ON Monday the 26th inst the Commissioners of the Town of Charlotte will sell a number of valuable unimproved Lots. Terms made known on the day of sale.

By Order of the board,

JAMES. T. ASBURY, Ch'n.

Dec. 8. 1836. 23 3w

POSTSCRIPT.

☞ Letters have been received in town which state that Judge Strange was elected on the 3d inst. Senator of the United States from this State, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Mangum. The votes stood, we understand, as follows:

For Judge Strange,	85
Judge Settle,	83
W. D. Moseley,	1

One vacancy (Whig) and one Whig voting for Mr. Moseley. So we go.

☞ The Hon. G. W. B. Towns, lately elected a member to Congress from Georgia, has resigned his seat, and the Governor has ordered an election to be held on the 2d of January next, to fill the vacancy. Mr. Towns resigns because the White ticket for President has succeeded, thereby considering himself instructed, in the event of the election going to the House of Representatives, to vote for Judge White, and even Gen. Harrison, in preference to Mr. Van Buren. He says "*this is a duty he neither can nor will perform.*" A public dinner was given to him on the 19th ult., by a number of the citizens of Talbot county. How the other members will act time will show.

☞ *Alabama.*—The Montgomery Advertiser (V. Buren) gives returns from 31 counties, in which it makes Van Buren's majority 4582 votes, and remarks—"nineteen counties yet to be heard from, which will no doubt increase the Van Buren majority to upwards of 6000 votes."

☞ We learn from a gentleman who came from the South yesterday morning, that a meeting was held in Columbia, on the evening of the 5th inst., by the members of the South Carolina Legislature, for the purpose of agreeing upon Electors to vote for President and Vice President. Electors favorable to the three candidates, Van Buren, White, and Harrison, were nominated to the meeting, and each rejected. The meeting finally agreed to vote for John Tyler as Vice President.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of Davidson College will meet at the College, on Wednesday the 21st of December, at which time and place the Presbytery of Concord will meet. Business of importance.

Dec. 6, 1836.

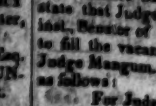
NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully requests all those who have not settled their accounts due to the late firm of Dunlap & Johnston, and to the late firm of Dunlap, Johnston & Co., formerly (managed by Andrew Montgomery) to call and settle them on or before the next February Court. Also, all persons indebted me by note or book account will please call and settle as I am in want of money.

JNO. J. DUNNAP.

Dec. 6, 1836. 23tf

Auction! Auction!!



I WILL sell at my house in Charlotte, on Thursday the 22d instant, a large assortment of

SADDLES,

(*all made in my Shop.*)

Bridles, Martingales, Halters, Sulkey and Gig Harness, Barouche & Carryall Harness, Blind Bridles, Collars, Hipstraps, Breechbands, Backbands, &c.,

together with a large assortment of

Saddle Trees,

of the best quality,

Gig and Barouche Mounting, Stirrup Irons, (*Plated, Brass & Pol. Steel.*)

—ALSO—

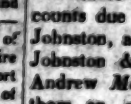
a fine assortment of **Bridle Bits, Buckles** of every description,

Worsted & Cotton Webbing,

and a great variety of materials suitable for the Saddling Business. The above articles will be sold to the highest bidder. All sums of Five Dollars and under, *Cash.* All sums over that amount, a credit of 3 months will be given, by the purchaser giving a note and security.

JNO. J. DUNLAP.

Dec. 6, 1836. 2w



3 MILCH COWS for Sale. Apply to F. L. SMITH or J. D. BOYD.

Dec. 6, 1836. 23-tf

LOOK HERE.

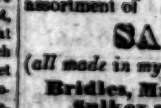
THE Omnibus Concern is still kept up by the subscriber.

Dec. 6, 1836. R. P. BOYD.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

THERE will be sold, at Public Sale, on the 22d instant, at the residence of John Q. R. Campbell, in the upper end of Mecklenburg county, a quantity of

Corn, Hay, Fodder, Oats,



2 or 3 Horses
3 or 4 likely Milch Cows with young calves

A first rate yoke of OXEN and other young Cattle,

Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils,

and other articles not necessary to mention, where due attendance will be given by the subscriber.

ELIAS ALEXANDER.

Dec. 3, 1836. 2w

Negro Hiring.

WILL be hired, in the town of Charlotte, on the 2d day of January, 1837,

10 or 12 likely Negroes,

belonging to the estate of George Means, for the term of 12 months. Also, will be rented on the same day, a tract of land joining Capp's Gold Mine, belonging to the said Means, now occupied by John McQuay.

S. LAWING, *Guardian.*

Dec. 5, 1836. 23-4w

Taken Up

BY the subscriber, on the 27th ult., a dark Bay MARE, blind in the left eye, supposed to be about 12 or 14 years old, which the owner can get by proving property, and paying all charges.

THOMPSON WALKER.

Dec. 3, 1836. 23-3t

For Sale,

AN excellent PIANO FORTE, warranted a good Instrument, and been in use but a short time. Inquire at this office.
Nov. 22d, 1836. 21tf

Rifle Guns for Sale.

THE subscriber has on hand, 40 or 50 Rifle Guns, neatly mounted with brass and silver, which he will sell on accommodating terms. Any person wishing to purchase, will make application immediately. They can be delivered in Charlotte if required. Address Friendship P. O. Guilford county, N. C.

THADDEUS GARDNER.
Nov. 15th, 1836. t23

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold on Friday, the 9th day of December next, at the late residence of John Hannon, dec'd., the following property, viz:

Corn, Fodder, Seed COTTON, Shot Gun, and some Hogs.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JAS. T. ASBURY, *Administrator.*
Nov. 22d, 1836. t23

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.,

Can now be obtained of the Patenter, at the Office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.
Raleigh, October 4th, 1836. 13tf

ANOTHER GREAT CURE!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Smith, Williams & Boyd, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due the firm will be collected, and all responsibilities incurred by it will be paid by Messrs. Williams & Boyd, who will continue the business at the old stand and in the usual way.

F. L. SMITH,
H. B. WILLIAMS,
Nov. 1, 1836. J. D. BOYD.

The Subscribers respectfully inform their old friends and customers that they will still carry on the Mercantile business under the firm of *Williams & Boyd*—who take this opportunity of tendering their thanks to all who have heretofore patronized them—and now inform them that they are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of Goods—of the latest importations, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Queensware, Saddlery, Hats, Caps, Boots, made by J. Tallman, **Ladies Shoes,** first quality made by Israel Robinson, all or any of which articles will be sold as low as any of our Mercantile *Brethren* (provided they do not sell at cost just to be selling.)

Country produce of every kind taken. 500 or 1000 yards of Linsey wanted.

First rate COFFEE, Best Rifles, Segars, Salt, Bagging, Bale Yarn, So. C. Factory.

H. B. WILLIAMS,
J. D. BOYD.
November 1, 1836.

P. S. A liberal discount for Cash in all cases.

A HEAVY STOCK OF GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscriber now has on hand, and will continue to keep, a large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, MEDICINES, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

All of which is designed principally for wholesale demands, and will be sold low for CASH, or on time to punctual customers. Merchants in the interior are respectfully invited to call and examine his Stock, or send their orders, which shall receive strict attention. C. J. ORRELL.

N. B. Personal and strict attention will be given to receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving COTTON, and other produce for Storage, Sale, or shipment, as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.
Brick Row, foot Hay Mount.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 5th, 1836.

References: F. L. WINSLOW, WARREN WINSLOW, NOTT & STARR, STARK & PEARCE, YARBROUGH & RAY.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Gospel.—or the contrast.

Night o'ersips the realm where Jesus waits—
No guiding star the Magi see,
And heavy hangs oppression's yoke,
Where reigns the Gospel laid 'neath mass.'

And where the harp of Angels bore
High Message to the Shepherd throng,
Good will and peace are heard no more
To murmur Bethlehem's value along.

Swarth India, with her idol train,
Beside her by Ganges' wormhoard tide,
Or drowns the Suttee's shriek of pain,
With thundering gong and Pagan pride.

On Persia's hills the Sophic grope,
Dark Burmah greet Salvation's ray.
E'en Joshua China's door of hope
Unbars to give the Gospel way.

Old Ocean, with his isles awaken,—
Cold Greenland feels mysterious flame,
And humble Afric wondering takes
On her sad lips a Saviour's name.

Their steps the forest children stay,
Bound in oblivion's voiceless shore,
And lift their red brows to the day,
Which from the opening sky doth pour.

Oh! aid with prayer that holy light
Which from eternal death can save,
And bid Christ's heralds speed their flight,
Ere millions find a hopeless grave.

Still in the forming hour of youth,
Combine with Education's sway,
Those seeds of heaven implanted truth,
Whose fruit can never know decay.

Kneel while unsullied joy doth glow
Resplendent on the blooming cheek,
And for the climes of heathen woe,
A blest Redeemer's pity seek.

Blend sweetly with the classic page
The love of Heaven sublime and fair,
So beauty's brow when dimmed with age,
The lustre of the soul shall wear.

From the Edinburg Literary Journal.

The Soldier's Return.

The following beautiful instance of filial affection, deserves to be handed down to the latest generations:—Some travellers from Glasgow were obliged to stop at the small burgh of Lanark, and having nothing better to engage our attention, said one of them, we amused ourselves by looking at the passengers from the window of our inn, which was opposite the prison. Whilst we were thus occupied, a gentleman came upon horseback, very plainly dressed, attended by a servant. He had scarcely passed our window, when he alighted, left his horse, and advanced towards an old man who was engaged in paving the streets.

After having saluted him, he took hold of the hammer, struck some blows on the pavement, at the same time addressing the old man, who stood amazed at the adventure:—"This work seems to be very painful for a person of your age; have you no sons who could share in your labor, and comfort your old age." "Forgive me sir, I have three lads who inspired me with the brightest hopes, but the poor fellows are not now within reach to assist their father." "Where are they then?" "The oldest has obtained the rank of captain in India in the service of the Honorable Company. The second has likewise enlisted in the hope of rivaling his brother." The old man paused, and a momentary tear bedimmed his eye. "And pray, what has become of the third?" "Alas! he became a security for me; the poor boy engaged to pay my debts, being unable to fulfil the undertaking, he is—in prison." At this recital the gentleman stepped aside a few paces, and covered his face with his hands.—After having thus given vent to his feeling, he returned to the old man and resumed discourse. "And has the oldest—this degenerate son—this captain—never sent you any thing to extricate you from your miseries?" "Ah! call him not degenerate; my son is virtuous; he both loves and respects his father.—He has oftener than once sent me money, even more than what was sufficient for my wants; but I had the misfortune to loose it by becoming security for a very worthy man, my landlord, who was burdened with a very large family. Unfortunately, finding himself unable to pay, he has caused my ruin. They have taken my all, and nothing now remains for me." At this moment, a young man, passing his head through the iron gratings of a window in the prison, began to cry, "Father! Father! if my brother William is alive that is he; he is the gentleman who speaks with you."—"Yes, my friend it is he," replied the gentleman, throwing himself into the old man's arms, who like one beside himself, attempting to speak, and sobbing, had not recovered his senses, when an old woman, decently dressed, rushed from a poor looking hut, crying, "where is he then? where art thou, my dear William? Come to *me*, come and embrace your mother? The captain no sooner observed her, than he quitted his father, and went to throw himself upon the neck of the good old dame.

The scene was now overpowering; the travellers left their room, and increased the number of spectators, witnesses of this most affecting sight. Mr. Wilson, one of the travellers made way through the crowd, and advancing to the gentleman, thus addressed him: "Captain, we ask the honor of your acquaintance; it is impossible to express the pleasure we have had in being witnesses of this tender meeting with your family, we request the favor of you and yours to dinner in the Inn." The Captain, alive to the invitation accepted it with politeness; but at the same time replied, that he would neither eat nor drink until his youngest brother had recovered his liberty. At the same instant he deposited the sum for which he had been incarcerated, and in a very short time after his brother joined the party. The affectionate William in the midst of a multitude who came loading him with caresses, all of which he received with the utmost cordiality.

As soon as there was an opportunity for free conversation, the good soldier entertained his heart to his parents and to the spectators. "Gentlemen," said he, "to-day I feel in its full extent, the kindness of Providence, to whom I owe every thing. My uncle brought me up to the business of a weaver, but I requited his attentions badly; for, having contracted a habit of idleness and dissipation, I enlisted in a corps belonging to the East India Company. I was then a little more than eighteen. My soldier like appearance had been observed by Lord Clifton the commanding officer, with whose best officiouse and exhaustible generosity Europe is acquainted. My zeal for the service inspired him with regard; and, thanks to his cares, I rose step by step to the rank of Captain, and was entrusted with the regiment. [illegible] of economy, and the aid of [illegible] I amassed honorably a stock of [illegible]. At that time I quitted the service, [illegible] true that I made three remittances to my father; but the first only, consisted of £200, reached him. The second fell into the hands of a man who had the misfortune to become insolvent; and I trusted the third to a Scottish gentleman, who died upon the passage; but I had his receipt, and his heirs will account to me for it.

After dinner, the Captain gave his father £200, to support his most pressing wants, and at the same time secured to him, as well as to his mother, an annuity of eighty pounds, versible to his brothers. Besides, he presented £500 as a marriage portion to his sister, who was married to a farmer in indifferent circumstances; and after having distributed £50 among the poor he entertained at an elegant dinner with the principal inhabitants of the burgh. By this generous sensibility, too, he showed indeed that he was worthy of the distinguished honors so profusely heaped upon him by the illustrious Lord Clifton.

A SCENE OF REAL DISTRESS.

The following picture of the poverty of the Irish peasantry is taken from a report laid before parliament on the subject of the poor-laws. A laborer, named Hanley, gave the following affecting narration:—'I am a laborer, and have a wife and six children, the eldest a girl 14 years old. I worked yesterday for five pence and my breakfast—I wished I could earn it every day.—I have no work to-day, and how am I to live but on others? My wife is now out begging, striving to gather prog for myself and children, and when she brings in a lock of potatoes at night, I cannot buy so much as a half-penny herring to eat with them? I have not a single stitch of clothes but what I wear now, shivering and famishing as you see me, yet when I can get that five pence a day, I am glad to stand out in the cold and rain, every blast and dash of it driving to the heart of me. We live in a deserted house. The thatch is all melted off. You can see the light through every part of the roof. It is not much more shelter to us than if we lay down by a high wall. We have to shift our bed, from one side to the other, as the wind changes; and if it was not in that state I would not be allowed to be there, for I can pay no rent. Our bed is but a shake of straw, and we have but one blanket, not four pounds weight, among us all, and even that my wife has around her when she is begging; and I must often ask a man as poor as myself to lend or give me a few turf to dry it, when she brings it in wet. I am often without fire in my house in winter; and if I went to the pawnbroker's and offered to pledge the coat on my back, I would not get one penny on it. We had but one spark of fire in our cabin last night (this was November,) and I was up at day-dorn this morning, to purchase a load of turf out of the 5d. that I received as my day's hire late yesterday evening. There we were about the fire place to-day, striving to spread the sods, and the children driving and pulling one another to see who could get nearest to the fire. When we have no fire of our own, the children must try and get a warming at a neighbor's. I came to this town from Westport fourteen years ago. I came because I could not live without begging, and I was ashamed to beg at home.'

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

Pittsburg, 13th June, 1836.

DEAR SIR—I loose no time in communicating, for the information of the Pennsylvania Lyceum, and indeed of the public, if you think proper to make it publicly known, the following extract of a letter from the Hon. JUDGE WILKINS, of Tecumseh, Michigan. The letter is under date of the 2d instant:

To the Cor. Secretary of the Pennsylvania Lyceum.

I had almost forgotten to tell you of the wonderful discovery lately made in the neighborhood of this place, and which promises to set natural philosophy all agog.—Old John Lovet, who resides about a mile from this village, in digging a well lately, about fifteen feet below the surface of the earth, came across a skeleton of prodigious size, and which must have been in the earth for many ages. Dr. Sturgis and Dr. Patterson both pronounced it a human skeleton of gigantic proportions, and necessarily a genus long since extinct, and corresponding with the mastodon or mammoth in the brute order.

The thigh bone is two feet and three inches in length, and the skull is frightful. I cannot describe it otherwise than by supposing it to rest upon the shoulders of a man in a perfect state of preservation. It is as large as the work of a common smith, with two prongs, and indented exactly like a human jaw. The gentlemen have not yet completed the extraction of all the bones, and great excitement prevails. Two medical men from New York have offered the owner of the farm $100 for the skeleton, which our doctors have advised him to refuse. From the comparison of the bones already procured from the pit, it must have composed a frame when filled with flesh, united and clothed with appropriate muscles, of at least 35 feet in erect height!—Just think of it, and what a world there must have been in creation before the flood! how puny, are man and man's elephant, to this powerful beings of those days!"

Permit me to offer a few remarks. Admitting this to be a human skeleton, in the view of comparative anatomy, I think the Judge errs in his opinion concerning the height of the living man. The thigh bone two feet three inches, or twenty-seven inches in height. Now the thigh of a man 6 feet in height is eighteen inches, whence we may calculate by the rule of proportion the height of the being in question thus:—9 feet in height; and yet the prodigious size of the skull, and also of one of the teeth or grinders, indicates a frame much higher than 9 feet. The grinder is a prodigious one indeed. N. S. R.

Springs & Dinkins.

THE death of Mr. Dinkins dissolves the above firm, and renders it necessary for all Persons having any DEMANDS against the concern, to present them for payment; and all those indebted to the firm, are requested to make speedy payment.—All open accounts not closed by "*CASH or NOTES*," between this and next April, will be put in suit. The situation of the concern will not admit of long delay.

LEROY SPRINGS,
Surviving Partner of Springs & Dinkins.
Charlotte, 28th Oct., 1836.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Returns his grateful thanks to his friends and customers for their liberal Patronage to the above firm, and informs them that he will continue to carry on the business in his own name, at their former stand, the "Brick Corner," where he has just received, and is now opening, a large and general assortment of

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, & Groceries:

and hopes by assiduous attention, general stock, and moderate prices, to merit a continuance of the Public Patronage.

LEROY SPRINGS.
Charlotte, 28th Oct., 1836. 18tf

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber, offers for sale his House and Lot in the town of Charlotte, on Church St. The house is large, of good materials, built by a good workman, and the most convenient in the town; it has all necessary out buildings attached to it, together with a good Garden and Well.

—ALSO—

Some new Furniture.

For further particulars, enquire of Pearsall Thompson.

JOS. P. PRITCHARD.
Nov. 3, 1836. 18tf

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law. August term, 1836.

Isaac S. Alexander, Guardian, vs. The Heirs at Law of Martha Wilson. } Petition for Sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Samuel Wilson and Mary Beaty, two of the heirs at law of Martha Wilson, dec'd., reside beyond the limits of this State, therefore, *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, for said heirs at law, to appear and show cause, why the lands mentioned in petitioner's petition, should not be sold. Witness, P. Thompson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Charlotte, the last Monday of August, A. D. 1836.

P. THOMPSON, C. M. & C. C.
Nov. 2, 1836. Price adv. $3

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, a few weeks ago, a negro man named *WASHINGTON*. Said Washington is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, about 25 years of age, dark complected, and is thought to be in the neighborhood of the Harris Mine. He was purchased from William A. Harris. The above reward will be given if delivered to me, or secured in any jail, so that I can get him.

GREEN HUIE.
Sept. 7, 1836. 10tf

Look at This!

THE Subscriber informs the Citizens of Charlotte, and the Public Generally, that he still keeps up the *OMNIBUS* concern for the purpose of conveying persons from Charlotte to any of the neighboring towns. He also keeps a neat and easy riding *JUMPER* for the same purpose. He also keeps fine riding horses. All of which will be hired out on as reasonable terms as possible. *First rate drivers in all cases.*

July 29, 1836. R. P. BOYD.

The Farmers' and Planters'

ALMANAC

1837.

JUST received and for sale at this office. Price 10 cents single.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT VEGETABLE MEDICINE STOMACHICUM ET HEPATICUM, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several proximate vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy, and superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice*.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, wind or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient: thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo, confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, languor, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

DR. PETERS' Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills,

Are the cheapest and most approved **Family Medicine** ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the *Liver*, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievious bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been much benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, sea-sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicine Stomachico et Hepatico*," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors, and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge on the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his Institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 179 Liberty-street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills, Price 50 CENTS.

These invaluable Medicines are sold in Charlotte by Smith & Williams; in Concord by P. B. Barringer, and in Salisbury by John Murphey, where numerous certificates of their efficacy can be seen.

JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS.